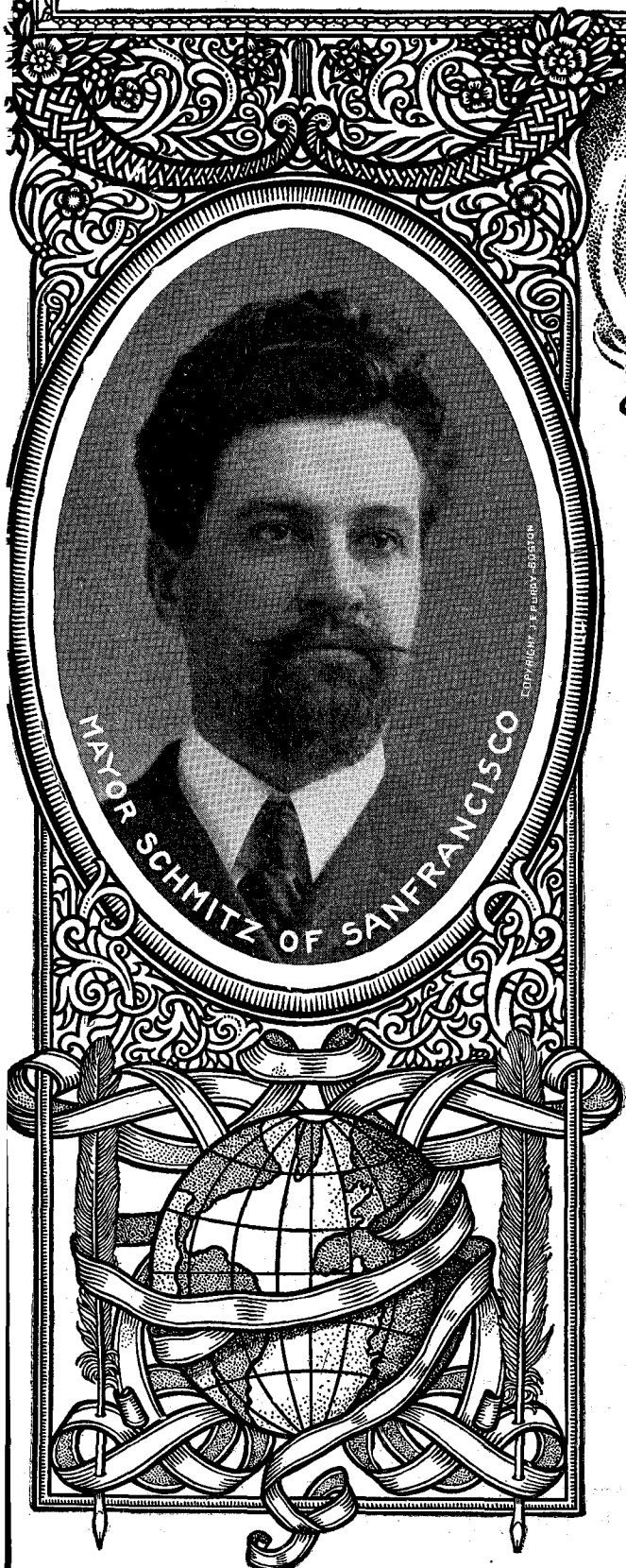


The Literary Digest

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

San Francisco:	
Rebuilding	671
The Insurance	673
Funston and the Army	674
Passing of Chinatown	675
Escape of Leland Stanford University	676
Relief Work	676
Mr. Hughes and the Coal Roads	678

LETTERS AND ART:

Latest Phase of the Socialistic Novel	679
Lack of the Ideal in Modern Literature	680
Sainte-Beuve's Laborious Method of Writing	680
Some Peculiarities of the Japanese Drama	681
Low Estate of Decorative Art in America	682
The Actor and Immortality	682

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Really Infinite Universe	683
How We Breathe During Sleep	683
Physicians—Theoretical and Practical	684
Gas-engines for Large Vessels	685
A Huge Cinder Trap	685
The Coming Electric City	686
The World's Track-laying Record	686
Tobacco as a Disinfectant	687
Elephantine Electricity	687

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Jewish Innocence of the Death of Jesus	688
Buddha's Social and Political Legacy to Japan	689
Methodist Young People Facing a Crisis	689
The Christianity of Mohammedans	690
Christ's Psychological Insight	690
The Anxious Gathering of the Churches	691

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Leaven of Democracy in Europe	692
End of the Austro-Hungarian Squabble	692
Real Cause of von Buelow's Collapse	693
The Russian Woman	693
Monroe and San Francisco	694
Payment of Members of Parliament	694

MISCELLANEOUS	695-708
-------------------------	---------

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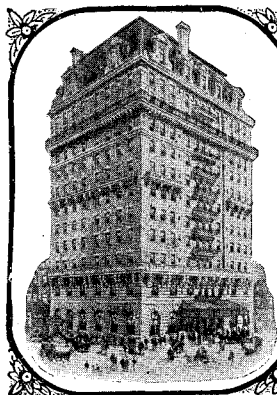
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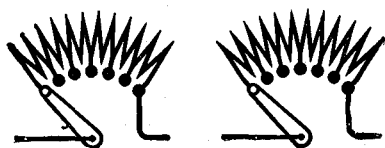
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VOL. XXXII., No. 18

NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1906

WHOLE NUMBER, 837

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The appalling disaster that has overtaken San Francisco is unprecedented in the history of the United States. The world's response is prompt; sympathetic aid should also break all records, and prove that blood is indeed thicker than water, and that mankind is growing rapidly into a universal brotherhood.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO: REBUILDING.

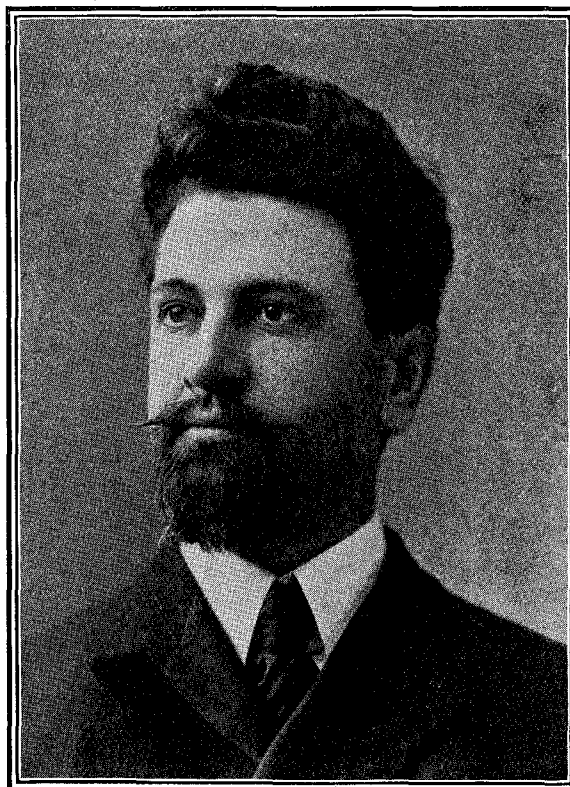
"ON the day after Cannæ, the greatest of even Hannibal's victories," says the *Washington Post*, "the Roman Senate offered for sale the land on which the Carthaginian army was encamped. That was the spirit which made the Romans the masters of the world." That, too, *The Post* points out, is the spirit of San Francisco, for, as the *Baltimore News* declares, "it is known that before the fire was checked, plans for rebuilding were begun, and even orders for structural material were given out." Indeed, while the fire was still in progress Mayor McClellan received from Mayor Schmitz this inquiry: "How many architects and architectural draftsmen can you furnish us, and how quickly can they leave for San Francisco?" Confidence and courage, like that, says the *Detroit Free Press*, "compel admiration." The fact is, in the words of *The Wall Street Journal*, "this nation can not spare San Francisco any more than it can spare New York or Chicago or New Orleans. She is needed, where her ashes now lie, as the gateway to the Hawaiian Islands, our watch-tower in the Pacific. She is indispensable as a strategic factor in our influence in Asia. . . . We must not weaken an iota, but ever be strong at that point of vantage for our own sake." That city, as a well-informed writer in the *New York Sun* puts it, "is a metropolis not by the hand of man, but by the act of God." He adds:

"It does not exist because lines of transportation have agreed upon it as a site, but because it is the only natural site, the only possible site for the port of entry and the metropolis to California and all the country which lies back of it to the Rockies."

And should Eastern capital halt, maintains this writer, why, the local Californian capital can do the work. But why should Eastern capital halt? "In the first place, there has been no other earthquake in Northern California severe enough to shake down any considerable number of buildings since the early part of the nineteenth century. But even one earthquake in fifty years, he thinks, will not scare capital away. And the *New York World*

points to the fact that "the Lisbon earthquake, which in 1755 slew possibly 40,000 people, has never been repeated in a century and a half." So sure is the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* of the rebuilding that it gives this sketch of the future city:

"The new San Francisco will be a cleaner, saner, and safer city. The rookeries and tenements have been annihilated and Chinatown has disappeared. The new San Francisco will not be a city of traditions—of the pioneers, the gold rush, the vigilance committees, and red-shirted miners. It will be a greater city than in the past, for it has been purified by fire; but to those who know and love the old San Francisco—San Francisco the improbable,



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San Francisco's Labor-union mayor, who has risen to the occasion beyond all expectations.

the maddest, gayest, liveliest, and most rollicking city in the country—there is something inexpressibly sad in the reflection that the City of the Golden Gate can never be quite the same when it is remodeled and rebuilt."

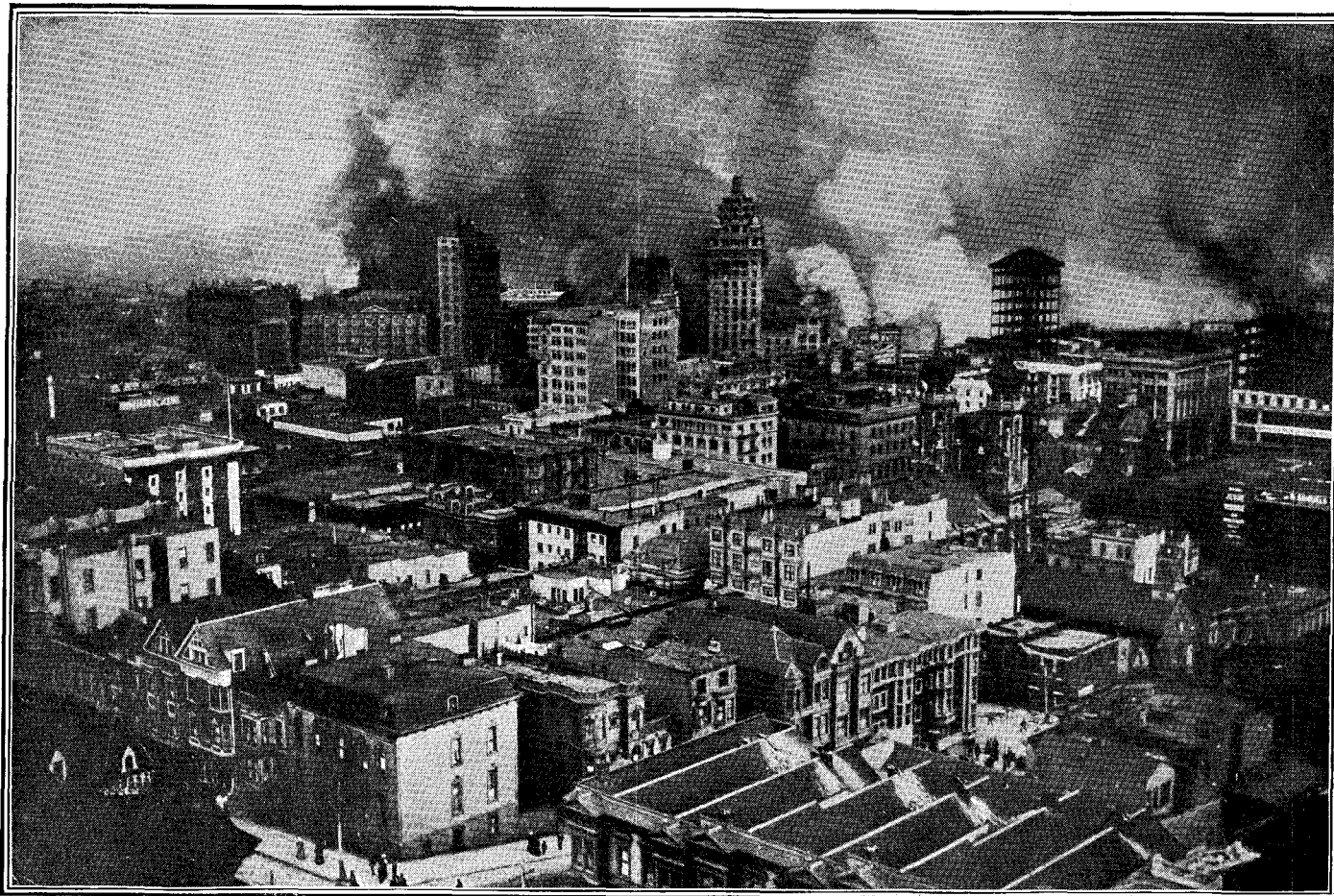
There may be some difficulty in doing all that in five years, thinks the *Chicago Tribune*, but the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* remarks optimistically, "One year is likely to work a wonderful transformation in the charred city." And if San Franciscans will but follow the advice of the *New York Evening Post*, they will hereafter live that frugal, simple life for which St. Francis of Assisi, patron saint of that city, is celebrated. As *The Post* says:

"There is but one way to restore the fixed capital which has been destroyed, and that is the way of thrift and abstinence. For

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Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.



These photographs, taken soon after the earthquake, when the fires were breaking out in various parts of the city, show how many buildings withstood the flames and escaped from their homes away from the fire. The steel skeletons are those of

SAN FRANCISCO BURNING,

a decade or more, most of the persons who have had their property snatched from them must work hard and deny themselves luxuries and perhaps even comforts. This is the immutable law of waste and repair. When, therefore, we express confidence as to the recovery of San Francisco, we express confidence in the ability of its citizens to take a long look ahead, to labor without exhaustion, and to make sacrifices. On no other terms may they succeed."

As to the fear of new earthquakes, *The Post* lightly remarks, "plenty of sane people will continue to regard California, with earthquakes, as better than any other place without." San Francisco despatches to the newspapers announce that within the next few days plans will be outlined for one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Various committees of citizens are at work and much study is being given to the plans drawn up by Daniel Burnham, the architect, long before earthquake and fire, for San Francisco had always expected to transform itself. In *The Craftsman* for January Herbert E. Law set forth Mr. Burnham's plans, in part, as follows:

"The core of the new San Francisco is to be the civic center located at and about the geographical center of the city—the junction of Van Ness Avenue, the principal boulevard, running north and south, and Market Street, the city's main artery, extending east and west. About the civic center, within a radius of a dozen square blocks, will be housed the administrative and intellectual life of the city, including: the post-office, a new \$2,500,000 building just completed; the City Hall, the grounds of which will be enlarged and coordinated with the scheme, and the Public Library. The site has already been purchased—a square block on Van Ness Avenue near Market Street. A million-dollar building will be started next year. This with part of the money provided by the recent \$18,000,000 bond issue. The proposed buildings for the civic center are: the Opera-house, the Concert-hall, the Municipal Theater, the Academy of Art, the Museum of Art, a technological

and industrial school, the Museum of Natural History, the Academy of Music, an exhibition hall, and an assembly hall. Says Mr. Burnham: 'These buildings, composed in esthetic and economical relation, should face on the avenue forming the perimeter of distribution and on the radial arteries within, and in particular on the public places formed by their intersection, and should have on all sides extensive settings, contributing to public rest and recreation and adapted to celebrations, etc.'

The country at large seems to pin its faith to buildings constructed on steel skeletons. Builders and contractors are sending their engineers and architects to San Francisco to make a close study of the effects of the disaster upon steel buildings. As the *Philadelphia Inquirer* observes, "nothing that man makes can withstand the ravages of time, but the steel structure seems to come nearest it." From the advance reports it seems likely, thinks the *Chicago News*, "that the experts' observation will tend to confirm the superior value of steel-skeleton construction as the strongest and most secure." The *Pittsburg Dispatch* warns San Francisco against skyscrapers, for twenty-two stories can make even the falling of brick-and-mortar coating a menace to life. The *New York Times* suggests reinforced concrete as a safe material. Above all, urges the *Philadelphia Press*, avoid those brick houses, such as Philadelphia has miles of. Better wooden buildings than brick. Nobody recalls, however, that in the past San Francisco was much given to copying Philadelphia.

Many papers urge a suspension of the tariff on building materials for the benefit of San Francisco. The *Indianapolis News* cites the case of Chicago after the fire, when "Congress admitted building material free." It should do so in San Francisco's case, urges *The News*, and the *New York American* says:

"The markets of the world should be open to the Californians for the purchase of steel, lumber, cement—every article that goes into the construction of a building. This is no time for tariff



shock. The fallen chimneys in the foreground are almost the only evidence of its destruction. In the foreground of the left-hand picture people may be seen hurrying buildings in process of erection; they were not stripped by the earthquake.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

juggling, no time to fatten the steel octopus on the life-blood of American cities.

"*The American* yesterday urged that steel and lumber intended for use in rebuilding the wrecked cities of California be put on the free list. The idea has promptly been taken up at Washington, and bills to this effect have been introduced in the Senate by Cullom, of Illinois; in the House by Madden (Rep.) and Gaines (Dem.).

"We can hardly imagine any Representative or Senator, not tied to the Steel Trust or bound up with the lumber combine, opposing such a measure."

THE INSURANCE.

IN a burst of unreflecting generosity, the day of the earthquake, before the flames had shown their destructive possibilities, the insurance companies gave out that they intended to pay all losses in San Francisco without discriminating between fire and earthquake losses, and the press of the country applauded their liberality. Surely, said the *Chicago Chronicle*, "it must be to the interest of the companies in the long run to prove if possible that such institutions mean to stand between an afflicted community and utter ruin as far as possible and without availing themselves of anything savoring of a Shylock contract." But when it became known that, roughly estimated, the loss is about \$300,000,000, and that the fire losses alone will compel insurance companies to pay something like \$175,000,000, the ardor of the enthusiasm cooled quickly. The law demands payments only for fire losses. Whereupon the *Louisville Courier-Journal* observes:

"We may expect, therefore, that the companies which have sustained large losses in the stricken city will avail themselves of such means of defense as the law will give them. To determine what will serve as a legal defense, litigation will no doubt be necessary, and we may expect that the companies will make the best fight

possible to keep their liabilities down. There may be regret that it is so, but it must be remembered that some of the companies will be the largest losers by the fire. Some of them will go out of business, and as to others it will depend on the extent to which they are found liable whether they will be able to pay their losses."

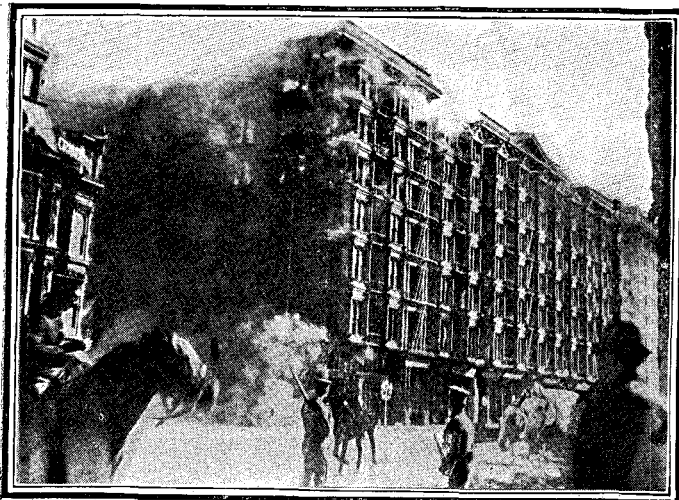
The *Buffalo Express* is one of many papers that expect disputes and litigation in plenty. To quote:

"There can be no dispute where the losses were solely due to earthquake, but there may be serious dispute where losses were due to fire which resulted from the shocks. A section of the revised insurance laws of California exempts claims arising from what are described as 'excepted perils.' Under this section, where a peril (earthquake, for example) is specially excepted in a contract, a loss which would not have occurred but for such peril is excepted, altho the immediate cause of the loss was not the excepted peril. This section obviously covers last week's fire losses in San Francisco, and it appears to relieve all companies which have the earthquake clause in their contracts."

For that reason the *Baltimore News* seriously advocates a system of earthquake insurance. According to estimates made by the *New York World*, British companies alone will have to pay \$50,000,000. Of American companies, the Hartford, the heaviest loser, will have to pay about \$5,000,000; these figures are not official, however. The Hartford has announced its intention of paying promptly. No panic, says the *Philadelphia Press*, "is caused in the insurance world, and there will be none":

"Possibly the unusual payments to be made will stagger some of the companies, but with the most of them it will have no other effect than to eat into their surplus and compel them to put upon the market some of the securities they have held. This is what they hold their surplus and reserve for, and those that have been properly managed hold enough to meet their obligations.

"It will be necessary to wait some time before the full extent of



THE PALACE HOTEL BEGINNING TO BURN.

Most of the opera stars were quartered here. It stood the earthquake, but was destroyed by fire.

its losses can be known by any company, and there is no occasion meanwhile for distrust. Let the people have confidence."

Of course the public contributes heavily to the fire losses. Already the underwriters have agreed to raise the premiums. And to this many papers demur. As the *New York World* puts it:

"It is an exceedingly modern idea in insurance that any community must, in addition to having its original rates proportioned to its individual situation and risks, be prepared to assume at any moment a share of the burden of losses sustained through phenomenal disaster elsewhere. A feeling that policy-holders in general get less than 'a square deal' in such circumstances can hardly be wondered at."

And that is why the *New York Journal of Commerce* advocates more safeguards and greater precautions in building construction. "All that insurance does is to collect from capital already produced the wherewithal to distribute to the necessary points to replace capital destroyed. It adds nothing to the total, and the loss is merely distributed back over the community called upon to contribute." That is why, the *New York Evening Post* points out, the markets are depressed for the moment. It is due to the displacement of capital. *The Post* adds:

"The San Francisco payments will hardly reach the proportions of, say, the Japanese and Russian war borrowings of 1904 in Europe's markets, and in the one case as in the other the capital raised has for its object to replace capital absolutely wasted. The reason why the San Francisco demands seem to affect the markets so much more seriously is that they could not, in the nature of the case, have been either foreseen or prepared for, whereas of war requirements there is usually ample warning."

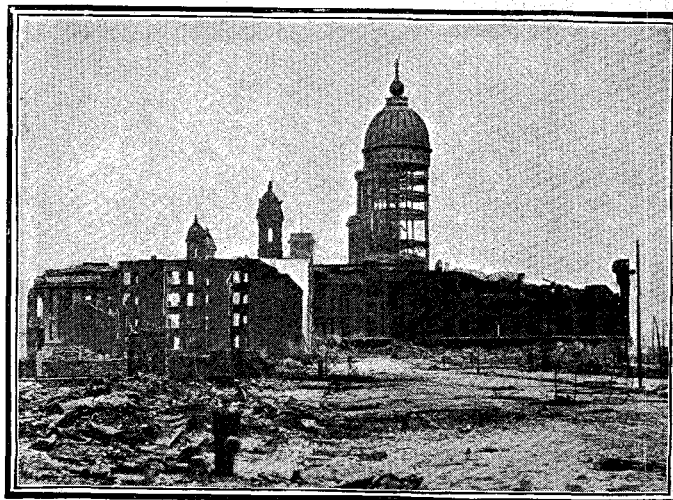


PEOPLE LIVING IN THE PARKS IN OAKLAND.

FUNSTON AND THE ARMY.

"IT is perfectly clear now that President McKinley made no mistake in promoting Funston." This sentence, word for word, is appearing in editorials all over the country, and the anti-imperialist papers that do not indorse it seem to think it best to say nothing on the subject. One of the foremost critics of imperialism, the *New York World*, declares that "there will be no more talk about General Funston's unearned laurels; he has vindicated his rank in the army." Mayor Schmitz also comes in for a large share of praise for the ability he has shown. But most papers speak of Brigadier-General Funston because he was once so maligned. "The man of the hour in San Francisco," the *Milwaukee Sentinel* calls him, and many other papers agree. The *New York Sun*, in summing up his career, takes into consideration his bravery in the field, as well as his tendency, voluntary or involuntary, to become a newspaper hero. "He is just past forty," says *The Sun*, "and is the master of his ultimate classification." To quote:

"The events of the past week will convince millions of Americans that William McKinley made no mistake when he promoted Frederick Funston. The little brigadier has handled the dreadful situation in San Francisco with so much judgment and resolution

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE \$7,000,000 CITY HALL.
Rocked by the earthquake and then burned.

that he is entitled to the thanks of Congress. No sooner was the nature of the disaster known at the Presidio than he rushed troops to the city to patrol the streets and guard banks and public buildings. As the disaster grew, he arose to the occasion. He did not trench on the civil authority, but dominated it for the general welfare. His first despatch to Secretary Taft shows that he grasped the situation and that his tact did not fail him. 'Troops all on duty assisting the police,' he reported, and added: 'We need thousands of tents and all the rations that can be sent.' Funston was fireman as well as policeman, for he set his soldiers to work blowing up buildings to save the city from destruction, and when the last stick of dynamite was gone he emptied the arsenals at the Presidio. He took it upon himself to order the Twentieth Infantry from Monterey to reinforce his overworked command. 'I shall do everything in my power to render assistance,' he telegraphed to the Secretary, 'and trust to the War Department to authorize any act I may have to take.' He still stuck to the letter of the law: 'Working in conjunction with the civil authorities,' he advised the Secretary. In another despatch, 'You can't send too many tents or rations.'"

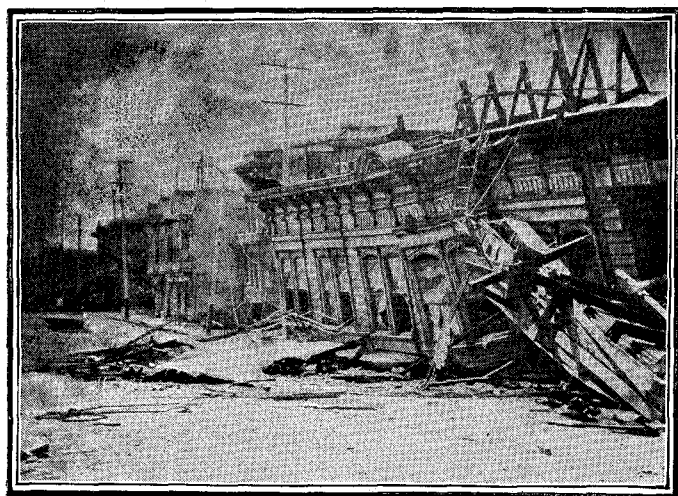
And Funston was undertaker as well, concludes *The Sun*, and health officer and general purveyor. He stood a very Moses in the catastrophe, a tower of strength when all things about him seemed to rock.

The *Chicago Post* feels incensed against the "yellow" journals for showing up the soldiers in "the blackest light" (*sic*). The troops, as is well known, "guarded the Mint and the banks, found

time to do a good deal of fire-fighting on their own account, and, above all, kept order in a city that otherwise would have been made the scene of a carnival of crime." And this last, believes the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "was perhaps the greatest service and one which the military are always in a position to render." Indeed, the army, thinks the *Providence Journal*, must be esteemed "no less necessary for the conservation of domestic order than for protection from a foreign enemy." The *Indianapolis News* does not wonder at all "that the people of England are enthusiastic in their praise of the American army for the work it has done in San Francisco." *The News* quotes this bit from Raymond's despatch to the *Chicago Tribune*:

"When a sturdy sergeant brought down the butt of his musket on the counter of a bake-shop where they were beginning to sell bread at 75 cents a loaf, and announced that bread thereafter in that concern would be sold at 10 cents a loaf or there would be one less baker in the world, he was guilty of an act which in any other time might have landed him in prison. If he is punished for it now, it will be only after the Secretary of War and the President are impeached, because he was only obeying the spirit, if not the letter, of his instructions."

The new San Francisco, thinks *The News*, "will not be com-



THE VALENCIA HOTEL, WHERE 40 WERE KILLED.
Wrecked by the earthquake.

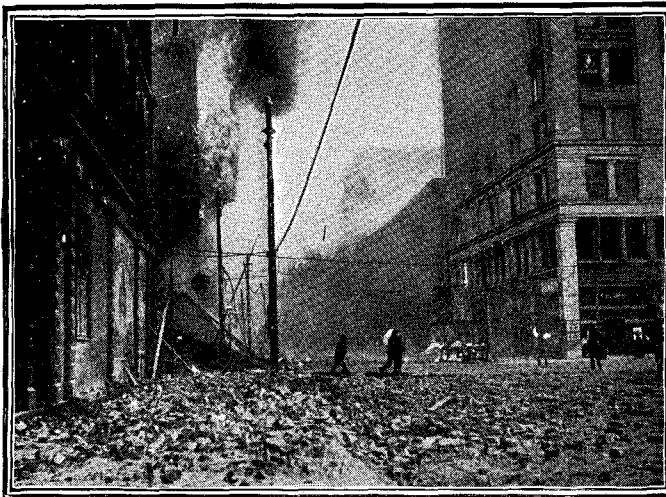
plete without the greatest statue that the greatest artist can design in honor of the American soldier."

PASSING OF CHINATOWN.

"ABOUT the only gratifying feature of the San Francisco horror," thinks the *Washington Star*, "is the fact that Chinatown has been destroyed. That pestilential community is no more." Most papers fall in very readily with this view, and in none of them, be it said, is there a trace of race prejudice. The objections spring from the rooted American antipathy to giving over a portion of a great city to crime and vice, oriental or otherwise. "Chinatown," says the *Denver Republican*, "was one of the worst spots in the United States. It was a slum place intensified in its most repulsive features by the stamp of degradation." *The Star* gives this advice:

"San Francisco should take especial pains in rebuilding and reorganizing to provide for the Chinese residents in a totally different manner than in the past. The chance now offers to prevent the repetition of the deplorable experience of the past decades. These people can be segregated, if needs be, without permitting them to defy the laws of morality and sanitation. They should be required to observe strictly all the laws and regulations which apply to white residents. They should not be allowed to huddle together densely, and to devise ways and means of evading police supervision and sanitary inspection.

"San Francisco without a Chinatown 'exhibit' may not seem



STREET SCENE DURING THE FIRE.

People escaping from burning buildings, through streets filled with earthquake debris. On the left flames are bursting from the Opera House, where valuable scenery, costumes, and musical instruments were destroyed.

like the old City of the Golden Gate, but it will be better for the difference. It will be cleaner and safer and its moral tone will be higher. If the fire brings that result it will not have been wholly in vain."

The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* feels sure, however, that "when San Francisco is rebuilt, Chinatown will not have its old location." The West will simply reclaim what it had ceded to the East. Besides, San Francisco was not alone in maintaining Chinatown. As the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* remarks:

"A shame of this kind has long been tolerated in each of the two great cities at either extremity of the continent, for New York has a Chinatown only less offensive and demoralizing than that wiped out in San Francisco, and even now a movement is on foot to turn its site into a public park. No serious, sustained attempt to purify it has ever been made and it will be only less difficult to abolish it, since if wiped out in Pell Street it might in no long time reappear in another quarter; where, however, by applying in time the ounce of prevention, it could at least be kept from becoming as offensive as of old."

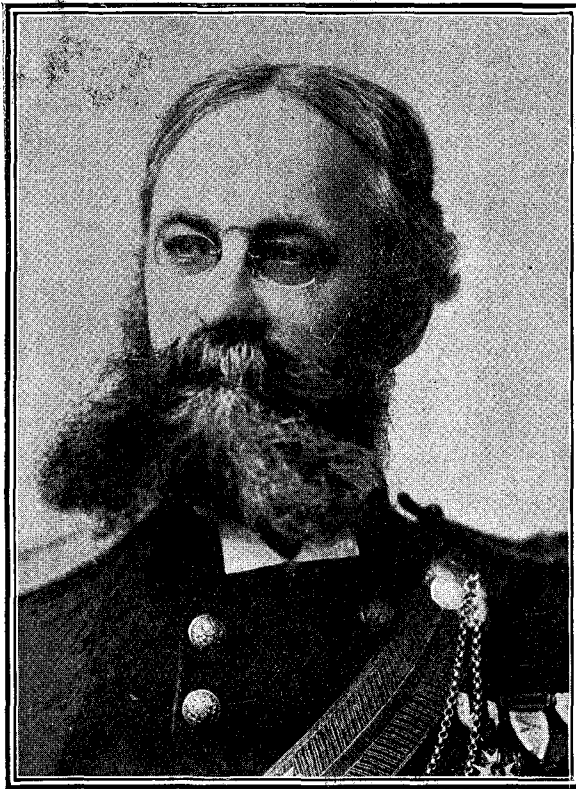
The *Toledo Blade* feels very keenly on this subject. It believes that the men in whose hands is the future of San Francisco should not again permit that blot upon the fair city. To quote:

"*The Blade* is not attempting to preach a sermon to the citizens of San Francisco. The lesson of Sodom and Gomorrah is not to be invoked as a warning that history has repeated itself. But there is no reason why the beautiful metropolis of the Pacific should go back to the old ways. We know well how Chinatown gradually developed through reluctance of officials to interfere and



EFFECT OF THE EARTHQUAKE ON A HOUSE IN OAKLAND.

that when the quarter got to be one of the sights of the city, actual encouragement was given because visitors began to inquire about it. But no city needs such an advertisement, and San



GENERAL GREELY,
Who superseded General Funston.

Francisco least of all. When a city seeks notoriety rather than fame, it is on the wrong track, and Chinatown made the California metropolis notorious."

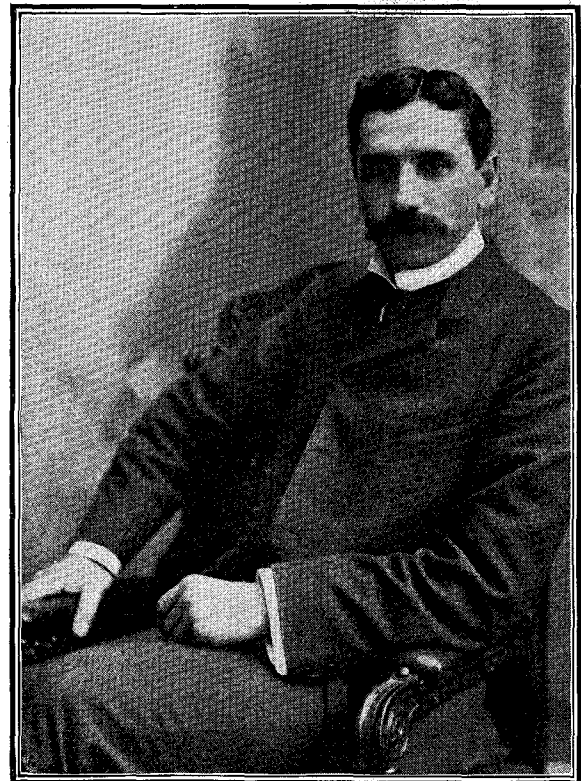
Escape of Leland Stanford University.—"Happily," says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, in speaking of Leland



EX-MAYOR PHELAN,
Who is coöperating with Dr. Devine in the relief work.

Stanford University, "it is only marred, and not for long." The first reports had it that the entire university was no more than a mass of ruins after the earthquake. Later accounts, however, show the loss to consist in the church, built by Mrs. Stanford in memory of her husband, the memorial arch, the gymnasium, and the power-house. Valencia Hall, the chemistry building, and the twelve low buildings making the inner quadrangle are standing. Says the *Hartford Courant*:

"President Jordan estimates the money loss at \$4,000,000. The endowment fund is said to be \$30,000,000, and while Mrs. Stanford during a part of the last years of her life sharply restricted her personal expenditures to the end that the principal of this fund should not be drawn upon in carrying on the regular work of the university, it is understood that there is no legal bar to the use of such a portion of the principal as may be required to meet the present emergency. Without knowing how this endowment fund is invested, and assuming that it has not been seriously impaired



DR. E. T. DEVINE,
In charge of the Red Cross work.

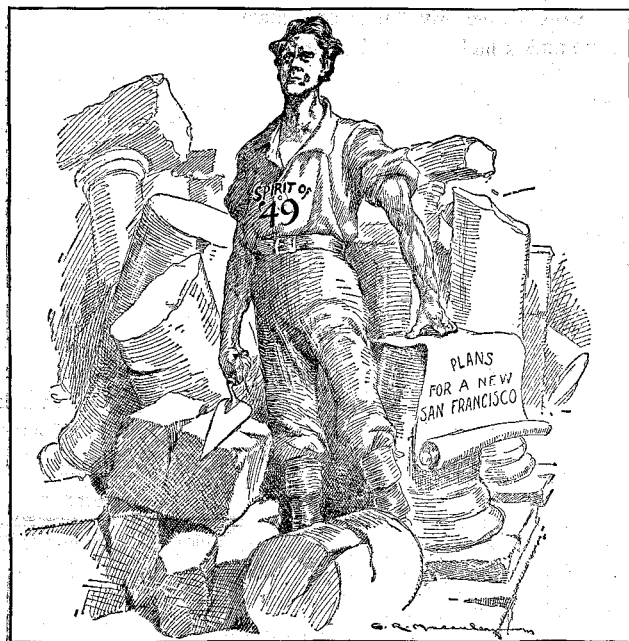
by the destruction of San Francisco, the restoration of that university does not seem to involve insurmountable difficulty."

Doubtless, concludes the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, the university, in spite of its losses, will keep pace "in its newer progress with the new and greater city which will arise from the ashes."

RELIEF WORK.

"THE Golden Rule for the Golden Gate!" is the catch phrase with which the *Atlanta Journal* appeals to its readers on behalf of the San Francisco sufferers. That is a fair sample of the means the press employ to stimulate giving. Nothing in American history, according to the press, ever stimulated such spontaneity and liberality in giving. The *New York Times* says:

"Like the disaster that evoked it, the relief movement for San Francisco's sufferers surpasses all previous exhibitions of the spirit of charity in our history, and transcends the utmost achievement of like nature that history anywhere puts to the credit of humanity. In one week from the day on which San Francisco was ravaged by shock and flame, the nation's sympathy and generosity had given \$14,000,000 for the relief of the homeless and



INDOMITABLE.

—Macaulay in the *New York World*.

destitute people of the stricken city. In the world's annals there is nothing like it."

Fourteen million is a low estimate. The contributions will probably amount to more than \$20,000,000. Many of the press go out of their way, as it were, to comment upon some of the tremendous individual gifts. The *New York Sun* hopes the President will not turn away the \$100,000 given by the expatriated William Waldorf Astor, because his fortune is in America. The *New York Press* charitably declines to connect in any way the rise in crude oil with Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000. Nearly all the great fortunes contribute liberally including even Russell Sage. The President's special message to Congress met with prompt response in the shape of an appropriation of \$3,500,000. And this, by the way, leads the *Boston Transcript* to ask: What could the President do if Congress were not now in session? *The Transcript* advocates an emergency expense account "in the hands of those who are at the seat of our Government the year round."

The country's liberality was prompt in its effects. "Food was never more plentiful in San Francisco than to-day," news despatches read. Food stations were established in great numbers all over the city and rations were given out freely to all who came. Every one received rations for a single person as many times a day as he came for them. Train-loads of provisions and live stock kept pouring in; farmers from the neighborhood brought hundreds of wagon-loads of vegetables, never asking for pay, and near-by towns asked for refugees to take care of. The army and individuals furnished thousands of tents. No wonder, says the *New York Evening Post*, that the President refused foreign aid. To quote:

"In truth, the appeal of the San Francisco catastrophe to our national reserves of power is comparable to that of a war. We think the way in which it has been met is fitted to impress the imagination of foreign nations as deeply as would the conduct of

a war. There is the same draft upon our abundant resources; the same energy; a similar unconquerable spirit; the enlistment of high organizing ability and technical skill; the display of the best stuff that is in us; and the fact that the demonstration has been made in the effort to relieve distress instead of causing it, to save lives instead of taking them by the thousand, is certainly nothing against the comparison. We have had preaching about the heroism of peace; such a summons to the finest qualities of the nation as we have had during the past week proves that a country may show itself grander in the presence of a huge disaster than in the face of the shock of war."

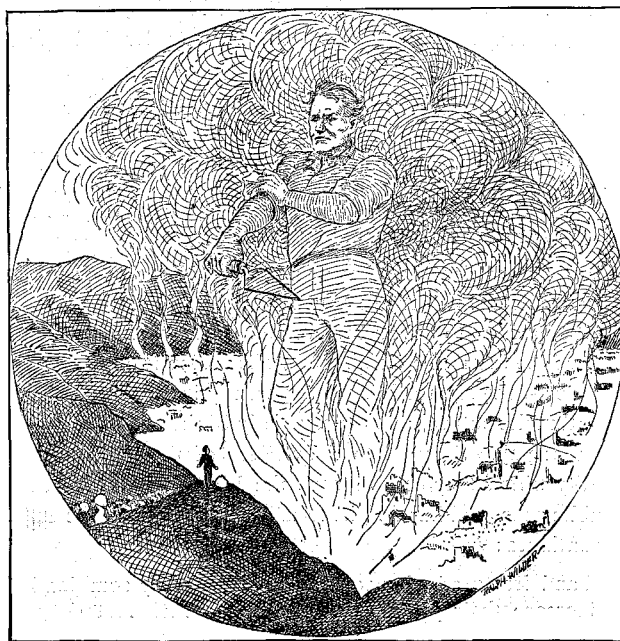
So well did the army handle the relief work that some papers, *The Press* among them, thought "the relief work should be concentrated in the army's hands." President Roosevelt delegated Dr. Edward Devine, secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, to take charge of the Red Cross work. Also the President reminded San Francisco not to forget the starving Chinese. Says the *New York American* on this:

"No wonder San Francisco is incensed. No wonder she is asking who clothed Mr. Roosevelt with authority to dash forward into the limelight and assume sole mastership of the situation. No wonder the people of San Francisco have spoken so sharply that Mr. Roosevelt has had it borne in upon him that apology for his affronts is in order, and that a good deal less uninvited and arbitrary interference on his part hereafter will be appreciated."

Other papers, however, have nothing but praise for the President and his effective measures on behalf of San Francisco. Harmony has been reached by the selection of former Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, to cooperate with Dr. Devine in distributing relief. The *New York Sun*, that foe of labor-unions, suggests that since Mayor Schmitz is himself a labor leader, he should see to it that the unions should publicly pledge themselves to make no demands for "a wage rate greater than that paid before disaster"—at least for the next three years. That, in the opinion of *The Sun*,



THROUGH THE GOLDEN GATE.

—Webster in the *Chicago Inter Ocean*.

MAN MAY BE FEEBLE, BUT HIS SPIRIT IS STRONG.

—Wilder in the *Chicago Record-Herald*.

should be organized labor's contribution to fallen San Francisco. The Washington *Star* expresses its opinion that the danger of overcontributing by the public is small. For in case of a surplus, the people's agents will see to it that the money is used to good ends.

The Philadelphia *North American* warns us to keep giving before the reaction sets in. To quote:

"Reaction is sure to come, not to the discredit of those who will feel it, but from the necessities of human nature. Men can not keep their compassions keyed up to the intense pitch which the horrors of the catastrophe at first excited. They must come back to the normal frame of mind; they must return to their own affairs; they must consider other claimants upon their pity.

"But, no matter what the future may have to show of cooler feeling, or of the diminution of the outflow of money, no American can fail to be glad and proud because of that which has been already done.

"It was magnificent. The very rich have given in great handfuls; the poor have given nobly of their poverty. We may guess that not a human being in the land, probably not even the lowest among the pariahs of society, failed to feel the stirrings of pity for the victims of the great tragedy or to experience an impulse to lend a hand to help them."

MR. HUGHES AND THE COAL ROADS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOODY put himself in line for considerable public commendation when he announced the selection of Mr. Charles E. Hughes as counsel for the Government in the investigation of the anthracite railroads. The New York *World* voices the decision of an apparently unanimous press when it says: "Mr. Hughes is in himself the fullest guaranty that the investigation will be conducted thoroughly, honestly, impartially, without hysteria, sensationalism, demagogism, or anything but a desire to ascertain all of the facts." This paper gives to Mr. Roosevelt the credit for authorizing the appointment and says that "one such official act is worth a thousand speeches about the square deal and lasting righteousness." *The World* concludes:

"Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt's act destroys all the irresponsible Washington gossip which has hinted that he and his friends were disconcerted by the reputation that Mr. Hughes has made in New York politics. If anything, it proves that quite the contrary is the case and that Mr. Roosevelt has been glad to create another great opportunity for Mr. Hughes which would seem to point straight to the governorship of the State of New York."

In the words of Attorney-General Moody, whose statement appears in the press despatches, the duties of Mr. Hughes and his colleague, Mr. Alexander Simpson of the Pennsylvania bar, will be—

"to take under consideration all the facts now known, or which can be ascertained, relating to the transportation and sale of coal in interstate commerce; to advise what, if any, legal proceedings should be begun, and to conduct, under the direction of the Attorney-General, such suits or prosecutions, if any, as may be warranted by the evidence in hand and forthcoming."

The general subject has been under consideration for some time, and sufficient evidence has now been gathered by the Department of Justice to warrant the retaining of counsel. From the inquiries of the Interstate Commerce Commission it has developed that the coal-carrying roads were apparently in complete control of the anthracite output, and consequently of the prices which the public must pay. So vital to the welfare of the country is the commodity which they control, says the Philadelphia *Press*, that "the public asks, and has a right to ask, all the facts in the case," and it continues:

"Coal and iron are both necessities of life. Any combinations which increase their price, any agreements which restrain competition, and any ownership by railroads or railroad officers which gives one mine or one mill an advantage over another is not only

contrary to public policy, but it is also, under existing statutes, a crime and must be dealt with as such.

"The process and progress of this investigation, carried on by two men like Mr. Hughes and Mr. Simpson, will quicken the zeal and increase the speed with which the railroads themselves are setting their houses in order. Many abuses in the past have already disappeared. Rebates have been steadily diminishing, until Eastern railroads are working on a tariff basis. Special rates have been eliminated. Favoritism has been removed.

"But it still remains true that a searching investigation is necessary to satisfy the public, and to root out the last remnant of abuses rife in the past, diminishing in the present, but not wholly disappeared and needing exposure."

The success of Mr. Hughes as leading counsel for the insurance investigation in New York adapts him specially to the work for which he is now chosen. "He can get at the facts if anybody can," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "and he will be aided as no other man ever has been who has attempted the same formidable task." Speaking of the modern improvements in trust investigation, the Washington *Times* observes:

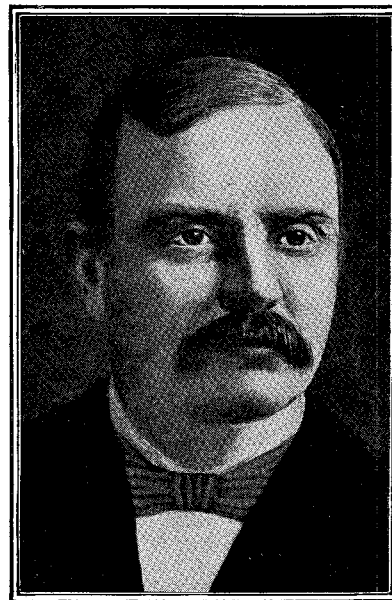
"The Supreme Court's decision in the Northern Securities case was of the greatest importance as a precedent for the coming prosecutions; the decisions that have given the Government the right to see books and papers; and the sweeping ruling, in a case handed down only a few weeks ago, that coal-carrying railroads have an extremely doubtful right to be producers and merchants of coal—all these things are keen blades in the hands of so skilful a legal fencer as Charles E. Hughes.

"But more powerful than any of these things is the aroused public opinion of the nation; the demand that graft shall be exposed and ended; that something like equality of opportunity shall be restored; that special privileges shall not be conferred or arrogated."

As in the case of his former investigations, Mr. Hughes is said to have insisted here that he be allowed an entirely free hand. "If this is so," says the Indianapolis *News*, "there will be no such weakening as there was in the Santa Fé rebate case," where, it will be remembered, the proceedings were suddenly dropped because, it was affirmed at the time, certain prominent men were found to be implicated. *The News* points out some of the advantages which this investigation will furnish:

"It will serve to make more satisfactory the relations between the mine-owners and their employees. For we shall be able to learn more accurately what are the real profits of coal-mining, what is the real status of the industry, when a controversy arises over wages. It will no longer be possible to transfer the profits from the mining to the railroad business, or, when deemed advisable, to increase the profits of the mines by hauling coal at a low rate over roads owned by the coal operators. The present partnership operates badly for the people. It is time that it were dissolved. We congratulate the people on the opening of this formidable campaign on that partnership."

NOTHING in the way of disinterested public spirit has ever been seen like the solicitude of the railroads lest Congress should pass a rate-regulating bill that would prove unconstitutional.—*The New York Evening Mail*.



ALEXANDER SIMPSON, JR.,

The Philadelphia lawyer who will be associated with Mr. Hughes in prosecuting the coal roads.

LETTERS AND ART.

LATEST PHASE OF THE SOCIALISTIC NOVEL.

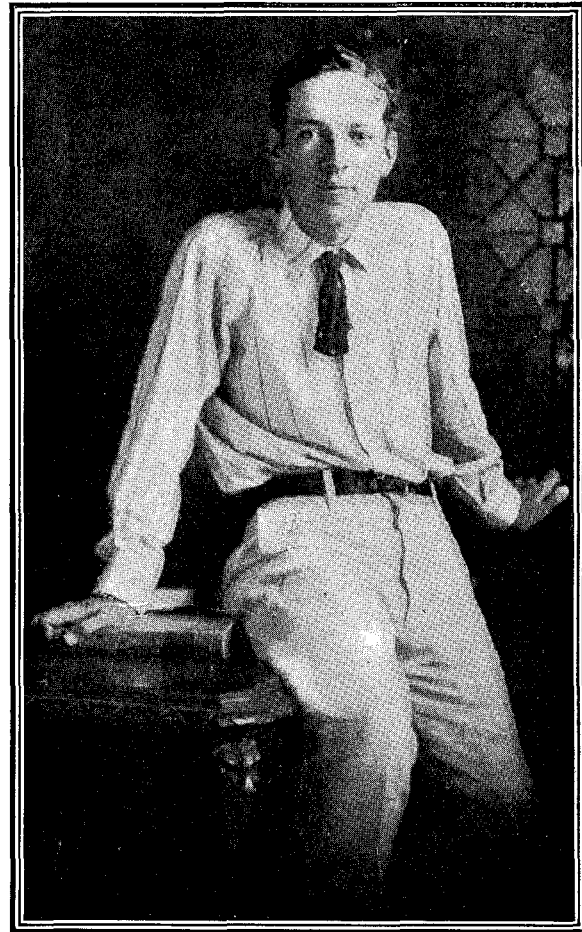
IN the "war of the classes" neither side is ignoring the novel as a means of advancing its cause. Two weeks ago we gave space in the Topics of the Day department to "The Scarlet Empire," a satirical burlesque of Socialism from the pen of a millionaire capitalist. The arguments of Socialism, on the other hand, are presented with a harrowing insistence by Mr. J. Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle," a novel of the Chicago stock-yards. One of the results of this book already is a government investigation of the conditions which it claims to describe. "We have no other such glimpse into the Inferno of business," writes William Marion Reedy in *The Mirror* (St. Louis), who adds that "there has never been framed such a frightful indictment of American liberty and opportunity." It is a story of horrors, we are told by the same writer, beside which the Belgian atrocities in the Kongo "are as nothing." So terrible is Mr. Sinclair's indictment of existing conditions as he claims to have seen them that the *Chicago Evening Post* is moved to warn us that the novelist in such a case is "the attorney usurping the bench, summing up before a jury whose only safeguard against bias is cynicism." Socialism has been preached through the medium of fiction before our day, but, as the *New York Evening Post* points out, such writers as Jack London and Upton Sinclair, with their definite and determined propaganda, have developed a new phase of the socialistic novel. In their efforts for international Socialism and their insistence upon its foremost doctrine, the war of the classes, they differ, as *The Post* reminds us, from their predecessors in socialistic fiction, such as Dickens, who "represents little more than his ready compassion and intense human curiosity"; or as Charles Kingsley, who "merely speaks the word of evangelicalism tinged with Victorian fervor"; or as Hugo, who "displays somewhat mingled motives—a real love of his wasters and a vaguely romantic notion of a primitive Christianity very foreign to his own personal practise."

It is pointed out that the chief characteristic of the later writers, such as Mr. London and Mr. Sinclair, is "a consciously exaggerated savagery." This is especially the temper charged against Mr. Sinclair in "The Jungle." Reviewers are dubious about how seriously his novel is to be taken. A writer in *The Tribune* declares that if the revelations in Mr. Sinclair's book are true, "the packing industry, as now conducted, is morally and physically the foulest blot on twentieth-century civilization," yet, he qualifies, "it is possible that justification could be found for every statement made by Mr. Sinclair and still leave him guilty of exaggeration." *The Evening Post*, more concerned with the question of art, complains that Mr. Sinclair and Mr. London "have not the air of pitying their creations—in fact, they appear to exult in a misery so useful to controversial purposes—but of hating what we may call the comfortable classes of the community"; but adds somewhat dejectedly, "Their indictments of our civilization produce, according to temperament, either profound sickness at heart or an equally fruitless indignation against the present order." The reviewer in *The Independent* applies the term "flyblowing" as descriptive of Mr. Sinclair's genius, and intimates that a certain strain of decadence accounts for his choice of material. The book is thus analyzed:

"The horrors crowd each other so continuously without even a paragraph of relief that even the reviewer found himself often more interested in the author's powers of luridly than indignant at the iniquities so realistically portrayed. He tells only of the sick cattle killed and sold for beef, of the chemical poisons used to reclaim tainted meat, of the diabolical formula used for making sausage, and other hideous secrets of economy in the Durham Company's packing-houses. And, more particularly, he dramatizes the woes of the miserable gangrened humanity in Packing-town; all of which he represents as being caused by the Durham

system, which encourages the fiercest competition between hungry men for work, which takes every advantage of their ignorance, poverty, and weakness. He has exercised all his nightmare powers to lay the scene horribly, even to convey the smell of it—'an elemental odor,' he says, 'raw and crude; it was rich, almost rancid, sensual, strong,' that smell of the stock-yards and packing-houses. And it is suggestive of Mr. Sinclair's dramatic method of making a small thing stand for something monstrous when he represents the peasant family who are to be victims of his tale as having 'traveled all the way from Lithuania to it.' The idea is, that it heralded to their unsophisticated noses the savagery, the stench, and moral destruction into which they were going."

Every incident recorded, declares the writer in *The Independent*, "is meant to be symbolic of the final tragedy. Thus the wed-



MR. J. UPTON SINCLAIR,

Whose Socialistic novel, "The Jungle," has led to a government investigation of the conditions in the Chicago stock-yards.

ding feast, with which the story begins, and which is (from the standpoint of literary art) the only part of the book by which it can lay claim to the title of a novel, conveys an impression of the passionate temperament, the simplicity, and virtue of these peasants, who are to be converted by the Durham system into beggars, thugs, thieves, prostitutes." Such a symbolic incident is Mr. Sinclair's description of the slaughtering of the hogs, the details of the process being not so germane to his purpose as the philosophizing which follows. We quote:

"It was all so very business-like that one watched it fascinated. It was pork-making by machinery, pork-making by applied mathematics. And yet somehow the most matter-of-fact person could not help thinking of the hogs; they were so innocent, they came so very trustingly; and they were so very human in their protests—and so perfectly within their rights! They had done nothing to deserve it; and it was adding insult to injury, as the thing was done here, swinging them up in this cold-blooded, impersonal way, without a pretense at apology, without the homage of a tear.

... It was like some horrible crime committed in a dungeon, all unseen and unheeded, buried out of sight and of memory.

"One could not stand and watch very long without becoming philosophical, without beginning to deal in symbols and similes, and to hear the hog-squeal of the universe."

Jurgis is the hero of the book, and has stood watching for the first time the killing process. He becomes a part of the process when he goes to work for the packing company, and it is his fate which the novelist here symbolizes. Says the writer in *The Independent*:

"Jurgis is also a hog, so far as the Durham Company's system is concerned—a creature to be used up and cast aside with other refuse of the packing-house. And that is what happens. The calamities which befall Jurgis are coldly impersonal. They are the tentacles of the system which cheat him out of his home, out of his wife's virtue, which cast him in prison, which bereave him of every tie, and madden him into becoming a mere creature whose one law of life is self-protection. He becomes a tramp, of necessity. The author makes it clear that he had no choice. And that is the chief horror of the whole situation, the lack of choice for all such unhappy men and women. In the same way Jurgis becomes a thug, then a heeler for a ward politician, at last a beggar. And on his way through these miseries, the author tells of all the other systems of graft known to the rich and powerful of the city. Never was such a black picture drawn of greed and inhumanity practised by that class of society which we are accustomed to reckon generous and honorable."

The writer last quoted thinks that "The Jungle" may do some harm, but will also "surely do much good." *The Evening Post*, on the other hand, doubts the usefulness of this type of novel. It says:

"Few social results are likely to follow the socialistic novel. There is not enough genuine compassion in it to make it persuasive. The mere accumulation of horrors has never been an argument for anything but for the restraint of morbid curiosity. But literary effects of an unhappy sort these novels may well have. In a time when sensationalism and over-emphasis of all kinds bid fair to be regarded as the chief literary virtues, these sordid infernos go a step further and deal consciously in the revolting."

Two government departments are now investigating the conditions at the Chicago stock-yards, as a result of Mr. Sinclair's book. A despatch from Washington to the *Chicago Tribune* states that "if after a careful investigation the conditions as set out in 'The Jungle' do not seem to harmonize with the facts, Upton Sinclair, the author of the sensational novel, will be excoriated publicly by the President of the United States." On the other hand, if his charges are verified, the "excoriation," it is said, will be applied elsewhere.

LACK OF THE IDEAL IN MODERN LITERATURE.

LITERATURE at the present is more concerned with ideas than with ideals, asserts Prof. Theodore W. Hunt, of Princeton University, in his new book, "Literature: Its Principles and Problems." What is wanting, he believes, "in these commercial and practical days is the spiritual and immortal view of letters—the exaltation and realization of the ideal in literature as distinct from the visible, tangible, and merely mercenary." He admits the plea, however, that if it is not the era of great ideals in literature, in the spiritual sense of that term, nevertheless "great ideas are still seen to be present." He cites the works of Dante, Homer, Shakespeare, and Milton as illustrating conceptions of literature having "no mortal air"; and as later instances he adds the writings of Emerson, Matthew Arnold, and Tennyson. Altho literature is to-day, as never before, an interpretation of contemporary life and of human nature, Professor Hunt finds that "modern tendencies are in the main unliterary, tho, perhaps, not in any hostile sense anti-literary." We read further:

"The attitude of the modern mind toward letters may be ex-

pressed as one of unconcern—the absence of any keen and inquisitive interest in the development of national taste in letters. The great majority of writers themselves, whatever their preferences may be, are, of necessity, working on the lower planes of literature rather than the higher. Instead of an epic or a philosophic age, the age is one of lighter miscellany, produced in forms the most manageable and marketable. This has its place and purpose; but it is not the ideal type as embodied in the great productions of the older peoples, pagan and Christian.

"One of the deteriorating influences of modern times flows from the fact that quantity, rather than quality, is so often accepted as a measure of merit. The voluminousness of modern authorship is one of its greatest dangers; and we are living more than ever in an age of books. Publishers are besieged by authors; and their shelves are burdened with the rapidly increasing issues of the press. Libraries are multiplying and enlarging; and bibliography—the mere collecting [collating?] of volumes—has become a science, a separate department of study and investigation. All this tends somewhat to modify and lower the original standard of letters, and make it appear a comparatively easy matter for one to pen his thoughts and secure for them a general reading. It is only the emphasis of the qualitative in literature that will save it, at this point, from rapid and permanent degeneracy."

SAINTE-BEUVE'S LABORIOUS METHOD OF WRITING.

PROBABLY the most interesting feature of the recent centenary of Sainte-Beuve, "the first master of catholic criticism," was the publication of a volume of intimate correspondence, no portion of which had previously been printed. This consisted of letters addressed by Sainte-Beuve to Mr. and Mrs. Juste Olivier, who were his most intimate friends, and with whom he was accustomed to make his home from time to time during his varied career. These letters are doubly valuable from the fact that they light up a hitherto obscure period of his literary life, and give us some intimate knowledge of his methods of work. We learn from them that Sainte-Beuve's path to fame was by no means strewn with roses. That inimitable style which was the admiration of literary Europe was achieved through repeated and heroic efforts. It would be difficult to find a parallel for the species of labor which he imposed upon himself in producing one of those articles which in time became the literary event of Europe. Nowadays when columns upon the weightiest matters in the world are dashed off in half an hour, it is interesting to consider the technical methods of one of the greatest of journalists. In the production of his weekly article Sainte-Beuve worked twelve hours a day for four succeeding days. He would first sketch out his ideas in the rough. This first draft involved an amount of painful research and investigation such as one would employ upon a small treatise. The first copy made, he would condense and prune it mercilessly. The entire article was then rewritten and shown to a friend whose criticism the author relied upon, for it seems this prince of critics was profoundly distrustful of his own work. Finally, the manuscript was submitted to the printer. Sainte-Beuve would then sometimes recast the whole article in the proof.

While the letters are full of revealing hints concerning the literary life and friendships of Sainte-Beuve, they are singularly free from that sentimentalism so characteristic of most correspondences of this kind. There is one exception, however, and it concerns probably the most interesting letter in the collection. Sainte-Beuve, as we know, had been an enthusiastic member of the *Cenacle*. From being one of the most fervent of Victor Hugo's worshippers, he gradually became his severest critic, and as a result there was for a time an estrangement between the two famous men. During the earlier period of their intimacy Sainte-Beuve was a frequent visitor at the home of Hugo, and as we learn from the following (dated February 19, 1841) his interest was not wholly of a literary nature:

"The other day at Mme. Lebrun's reception I paid respectful



G. Akiyama.

A well-known actor in a feminine rôle.

K. Takamina.

Gato, second only to Danjuro in fame.

FOUR FAMOUS JAPANESE ACTORS.

court for an hour to Mlle. Léopoldine Hugo, the eldest of the children, the most charming and impearled of all her father's poems; she is seventeen. I treated her like the very grand and serious lady that she is, and she had the air of being pleased. This is a sample of my liveliest emotions; I call this poetry, the only kind that remains to me. It is all one to me, and I would give my soul and my future for a single glance. Here is an avowal indeed, but you have almost demanded it of me, and the reviving spring opens the heart and the lips. However, this can not last; as soon as it becomes necessary to work I shall have to break up everything. How shall I do this? I do not know—but let come what may."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE JAPANESE DRAMA.

WHEN Gilbert's comic opera, "The Mikado," was first performed in London, the English public, it is said, thought it was a faithful representation of Japan and its people. Even to-day the average Occidental knowledge of things Japanese is not so complete as to rob of interest a descriptive account of the Japanese drama which appears in *The Pilgrim* (Battle Creek). Japanese plays, we are told by the writer—Ada A. L. Murcutt—fall into two classes, the popular drama and the Uo. The latter class is essentially religious, and is never presented in a public theater nor patronized by the masses. Certain features characteristic of the Japanese theater in earlier days have changed, the writer tells us, but there still remains much that is piquant and arresting to the Western interest. Outside the sliding doors of some of the theaters are convenient shrines, and the writer has seen the audience between the acts busy with prostrations and vows before the image of Buddha. That the imagination of a Japanese audience is largely independent of scenic illusion would appear from the following statements:

"The stage attendants frequently appear upon the scenes during the play, clad in black robes with masks of the same color, which are supposed to render them invisible to the audience. The most glaring realities take place before the very eyes of the people, and, yet, all present look as if they had not seen or heard anything they were not intended to see or hear. For instance, in a certain play when the father deliberately decapitated his own child out of loyalty to his master, the actor cleaved the air with his sword, the child fell, a cloth was thrown over its face, and the actor brought forth from a box a wooden head and held it up to the people. Every movement was visible to the spectators, and yet a shudder passed over the whole audience, and they wept almost as bitterly as if a loved one of their own had been in very deed decapitated.

"During an interlude Gato, one of the famous actors of Japan, was to be swallowed by a huge monster. When the curtain was raised the stage was seen to represent the side of a hill, the declivity of which was at an angle of about fifty degrees. On the ground at the foot of the mountain lay the victim sound asleep. Amidst the trees a noise was heard, and soon the head of the mythological monster appeared. A groan of horror burst from the audience, and amidst a deathlike silence the monster began its descent to the spot where the actor lay asleep. Slowly and surely

the creature crept along, and, as the head reached the ground, the feet of the man who was supporting that part of the monster were plainly visible. When the animal appeared on the platform in its entirety at least twenty pairs of human feet were to be seen. But the audience did not notice them. The eyes of all present, save those of the critic, were intently watching the fate of the man, and all hearts were throbbing at the fearful end that apparently awaited him. The actor was suddenly awakened to a sense of his danger, and, drawing his sword, began a brave fight for life. As he dodged the monster successfully the audience applauded, when he missed aim they groaned, and when the monster eventually opened his capacious jaws they fairly howled at his untimely end—never once noticing that the actor climbed into the monster's mouth instead of being swallowed by the creature."

Of the part played by the orchestra in the popular drama of Japan we read:

"Not content with using their instruments alone, they frequently set up a kind of recitative performance on their own account, the object being either to intensify the part that is being acted or to assist the actor in his interpretation of the same. . . . The tears and laughter that are alternately wrung from the audience are oftentimes due as much to the effect of the diabolical orchestral noise on the nerves of the people as to any effort on the part of the actor."

The Uo, the sacred drama of Japan, is said to have originated with the Uo dance which was performed by the priestesses of the Shinto temple. As numerous references are made to the old Buddhist scriptures and to Chinese literature the Uo is unintelligible to the uneducated, and consequently is patronized, says Mrs. Murcutt, only by the *literati* and the nobles. It is essentially, she says, a lyric drama, in which music and dancing are prominent features. Its object "is either to propitiate the gods, to warn the wicked, or to impress the audience with the rewards of virtue and the beauty of goodness." Little glory, Mrs. Murcutt explains, accrues to the Japanese playwright, whose rôle is that of an adapter rather than that of a creative artist. The people expect of him, not original plots, but merely restatements of well-worn myths and historical incidents.

It is the custom in Japan, we read further, for the eldest son to



DANJURO, JAPAN'S GREATEST ACTOR.

follow the avocation of his father. "Thus we find that the theatrical profession has been in the hands of a few families for hundreds of years, and the stage has always had its Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Gato—the three leading theatrical names of Japan."

LOW ESTATE OF DECORATIVE ART IN AMERICA.

THAT eminent body of scientific students, the International Congress of Americanists, which was formed solely for the study of the Americas, had its origin, as *The Sun* reminds us, in Europe; and the same paper remarks that perhaps again, in the field of decorative art, it is European interest in an American subject which will induce some Americans themselves to study their home opportunities. Undoubtedly our decorative arts have enjoyed an unwonted amount of discussion in the press since the publication of recent criticisms uttered by an English architect and decorator now visiting this country. Our critical visitor pointed out the low estate of decoration in America, alleging in particular that our furniture is of uninteresting and stereotyped design, and our architectural decoration inappropriate. In the discussion following these strictures a number of local decorators and mural artists admitted the main points of the indictment. *The Sun* comments editorially on its interviews with some of these artists. To quote in part:

"One says that people here have been 'taught' to think that a Louis XIV. or Louis XVI. house or room is what they want. Another says that this has caused the building and furnishing of homes and public edifices to become in this country rather a business than an art or a profession. Is it possible that large numbers of the people have perhaps misused their opportunities of seeing imported art works and have come to think that works of art must come from abroad or be like the pieces or models imported? Has this idea been instilled rather than the lesson that the art of a country must be a growth and expression of the genius of its people?

"Another artist says that to effect a change it will be necessary for us to train up 'a workmanship,' as he expressed it—a skilled craftsmanship, such as the old countries had in the days when they developed the best in their art. He despairs of securing a return of this skilled craftsmanship under the present system of union dictation and the abolishment of apprenticeship. He is convinced that if unions and employers can not arrange to restore the old system an equivalent course of study should be made a part of the curriculum in the system of public education."

The Evening Post thinks that the movement in the National Arts Club to found a school of fine craftsmanship shows a feeling that all is not well in this field; and it suggests that the director of the Metropolitan Museum is acting as a missionary when he brings over specimens of fine wood-carving and copies of old interiors. The low estate of the decorative arts among us, this paper finds, is due to the contempt in which they are held by artists and the artistic minority, as well as to the general absence of taste among the newly rich classes. On this point we read further:

"This scorn of applied design on the part of the artistic is eminently provincial and bespeaks a limitation. The best artists of the Renaissance were willing to decorate furniture, design frames, or undertake an entire interior. They passed readily from painting to sculpture and architecture. Raphael and his school evidently took a keen delight in the invention of arabesque patterns. Even in the eighteenth century, the culmination of academic ideals, nobody seems to have thought it was *infra dig.* for Clodion and Falconnet to apply their exquisite sculpture to the adornment of furniture and clocks. Condemned by the professional artist and misunderstood by its best patrons, decorative design has either fallen into commercial hands, or has fared worse in the keeping of an army of ill-trained amateurs. Mr. La Farge has invented the beautiful art of painting in opalescent glass, only to see it com-

mercially vulgarized in his own lifetime. Only in architectural bronze work and iron work can one discern a promising condition."

As to the possible remedy, it says:

"One may at least hope something from the generation of privileged children that is growing up amid a mixture of the best and the worst decoration. A child's taste is usually singularly sensitive and correct, and despondent esthetes among us may at least take this comfort, that if we are in worse state than our grandfathers, we have at least emerged from our fathers' complacent acquiescence in ugliness. Our children may actually rise to the conception that an identical merit obtains in a fine mural painting and a fine door escutcheon, that the makers of both are artists, and that a keen appreciation of the minor arts is the surest guaranty of a healthful condition in the fine arts."

The English decorator capped his criticism with the prediction that when Americans will think more of what is harmonious and simple than of what is costly we will have a new art, typical of the best that is in us—"the American Renaissance," as he phrased it.

THE ACTOR AND IMMORTALITY.

I SHALL not be remembered as an actor much longer than the lifetime of those who see me play. . . . If the memory of me lives longer, it will be because of my book." These words of the late Joseph Jefferson, "America's best-loved actor," are recorded in Mr. Francis Wilson's new book, "Joseph Jefferson: Reminiscences of a Fellow-Player." They emphasize again that consciousness of the necessarily transient character of his fame which so often comes with something of pathos to the great actor, as to the great musical virtuoso. Jefferson, like many other illustrious actors and actresses, between his triumphs regarded with a certain wistfulness the more permanent forms of artistic expression. Mr. Wilson in this book records Jefferson's admission that "he would rather paint than act." Believing that "there is nothing so useless as a dead actor," Jefferson looked elsewhere for after-fame. Of those literary men who envy the actor his *present* popularity, he said:

"It is absurd, for if the actor does not get his credit here, where will he get it? . . . People speak of Betterton, Garrick, Kean and Mrs. Siddons, they mark milestones in the dramatic pathway, for they lived at a time when literary men wrote sympathetically of the stage, and so their memories are kept alive; but whom else do people speak of?"

Booth's memory will be kept alive, perhaps, so Jefferson thought, because he founded a great club—The Players; as for himself—

"Yes, perhaps, . . . my book . . . will serve to rescue me from total oblivion. Irving will be remembered because he was knighted. Booth for the reason I have stated, Mary Anderson because of her book, and I, perhaps, because of mine. No, believe me, the painter, the sculptor, the author all live in their works after death. . . . Acting is a tradition."

The following conversation between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Wilson, reported by the latter, has peculiar interest at the present moment when so many men already illustrious in other fields of literature are turning their attentions to the drama:

"Is it possible to make a play that shall be at one and the same time a good acting play and good literature?"

"Undoubtedly," he replied.

"Can you give me ten examples of plays, except those of Shakespeare, that have the double acquirement?"

"I can give you fifty," he rejoined.

"Ten will do," I said.

"He instantly named the following: 'Virginius,' 'The Hunchback,' 'The Wife,' 'William Tell,' 'Richelieu,' 'Lady of Lyons,' 'New Way to Pay Old Debts,' 'Money,' 'The Honeymoon,' 'School,' 'Caste,' 'Ours,' 'Fazio,' 'Love's Sacrifice,' 'The Wife's Secret,' 'The Gamester,' 'Douglas,' 'Isabella,' 'The Fatal Marriage,' 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 'The Rivals,' 'The School for Scandal,' and 'London Assurance.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A REALLY INFINITE UNIVERSE.

BELIEF in the limited nature of the material universe has gained much ground of late. One of the most powerful arguments that have influenced astronomers toward the opinion that the number of celestial bodies is finite is the consideration which has seemed to most of them legitimate, that otherwise the heavens would appear as a uniform blaze of light, for light from an infinite number of stars would fill the sky, no matter what their distances. This view, as pointed out by George C. Comstock in a paper on "The Distribution of the Stars," read before the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, and given in abstract in *Science* (New York), assumes that the stars are all equally luminous and that there is nothing in space to stop their light. Both these assumptions the author regards as unwarranted, and he therefore believes that there is no reason for denying that the stellar universe may actually be of unlimited extent. He says:

"The first, and more important, of these factors relates to the intrinsic brightness of the stars. It has been commonly assumed that the fainter stars appear faint because of their greater distance from the earth and that there is no reason to suppose them to be intrinsically less luminous than the bright ones. The first part of this statement is unquestionably correct as far as it goes; the second part is wholly wrong. The faint stars . . . are less luminous than the bright ones, and stars of any given magnitude emit, on the average, only ninety per cent. as much light as do stars a magnitude brighter.

"The second factor omitted in previous discussions is not here ignored, but rejected as useless. The known existence of dark matter or cosmic dust scattered through space leads naturally to the supposition that it may in some manner affect the transparency of interstellar spaces and cause an appreciable diminution in the light of fainter stars. Altho this view has been rejected from current theories, it is evident from mathematical discussion of the data here considered that there is such an absorption and that approximately five per cent. of light is lost in transmission over a distance equal to a million times the diameter of the earth's orbit."

In abandoning the concept of a limited and measurable system the writer considers, provisionally, the hypothesis of a system indefinitely extended on every side, but thinning out on either side of the Milky Way, because the stars are here less numerous, or less brilliant, or because a denser cosmic dust more effectually absorbs their light. This new hypothesis, the writer believes, brings out features hitherto unrecognized or unexplained. He goes on:

"The stars are not all of one kind, but differ among themselves in physical condition and properties, which the spectroscope is able to detect and analyze. By far the larger part of the stars fall into one of two classes which the spectroscopists designate as type I. and type II., and which they regard as different stages of development of the individual, a star of type I. passing over with increasing age into type II. Now Pickering has shown recently that these stellar types are not scattered indiscriminately throughout the sky, but that the younger stars, type I., show a more pronounced tendency to cluster along the Milky Way than do the mature ones, and this tendency grows more and more pronounced with diminishing brightness of the stars. It is difficult to see why this should be so; why one part of the universe should lag behind the rest in development, but the new hypothesis indicates at once that such is not the case. The distribution found by Professor Pickering is only an apparent one depending upon the known fact that the type I. stars are intrinsically brighter than their companions of type II. This fact alone in a system such as is here supposed would produce an increasing accumulation of faint and therefore distant stars of this type in the region adjoining the Milky Way, altho, in fact, the two types may be everywhere distributed with a uniform ratio of frequency.

"Other matters can be touched upon here in a summary way only. It is an immediate consequence of the present hypothesis that any considerable group of stars in a part of the sky remote

from the Milky Way must on the average be nearer to us than a group of similar stars in the Milky Way. Altho this relation has not been recognized hitherto, the writer finds from his own observations of faint stars between the ninth and twelfth magnitudes that such is the fact, the stars in the Milky Way being twenty-eight per cent. more distant than the mean of all other stars. It is commonly stated that the brightest stars emit an amount of light enormously greater than that given by the sun, 1,000 or 10,000 times as much, but from the measured magnitudes and distances of the stars it appears that while the large majority are brighter than the sun, few if any are more than two hundred times as bright.

"Much of the investigation contained in this paper is summed up in a series of formulas, one of which shows the number of stars in the sky that are brighter than a given magnitude, *e.g.*, the tenth. Another shows the average distance of the stars of any assigned magnitude. A partial proof of the substantial accuracy of the numerical work contained in the paper is found in the fact that this last formula, altho based solely upon distances of the fainter stars, derived by an indirect process, is in excellent agreement with the directly measured distances of the brightest stars."

HOW WE BREATHE DURING SLEEP.

THE importance of proper respiration during sleep is dwelt upon by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in an article on "Unconscious Respiration," contributed to *Good Health* (Battle Creek). Dr. Kellogg notes that during sleeping hours the breathing movements are more superficial and slower than when one is awake and active. The lungs influence the activity of every organ and every cell in the body, and consequently lessened breathing during sleep slows down every function. He goes on:

"It is necessary that activity should be lessened in order that sleep and rest may be secured, but the work of the liver, kidneys, and the repairing work of the living cells goes on during sleep, and this requires oxygen. Hence the body should be supplied with an abundance of fresh air during sleep by proper ventilation of the sleeping-rooms. The lassitude experienced on rising in the morning after sleeping in a close, overheated room is evidence of the injury resulting from such practise. The temperature of the sleeping-room should never be above 60° F. when a higher temperature can be avoided, and a lower temperature will be found beneficial. Sleeping in cool air, provided the body is kept warm, is far more refreshing, invigorating, and energizing than in a warm atmosphere. Cold air has a tonic effect upon the tissues which is highly beneficial."

The amount of air taken in during sleep may be remarkably increased, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, by developing the vital capacity and the activity of the lungs through suitable exercise. He says:

"An eminent French physiologist found that the amount of air taken into the lungs during sleep was doubled in students whose general breathing capacity had been increased by exercise. Exercise in a gymnasium, chopping and sawing wood, digging, laundry work, scrubbing, running of errands—all sorts of active house work and farm work—are excellent means of developing the chest. Any exercise which accelerates the breathing, compelling deep, full breathing, is valuable as a means for developing the lung capacity.

"Languor, nervousness, and mental cloudiness are driven away by the increased ventilation of the body secured by deep breathing. The pure oxygen taken in burns up the rubbish which obstructs the brain and the tissues, while the deep-breathing movements accelerate the circulation, drawing the impure blood toward the chest for purification, and so cleansing the tissues of the paralyzing poisons which are sure to accumulate in them unless constantly removed by vigorous movement of the blood and energetic breathing. The heightened color of cheeks, the increased luster of eye, and general buoyancy of feeling which follow a brisk walk on a frosty morning are evidences of the benefits that are to be derived from taking into the body an increased supply of oxygen through active breathing.

"While the lungs are to some extent subject to voluntary control, their action is, like that of the heart, automatic. During

sleep, as well as during the waking hours, their movements are carried on with rhythmical regularity, except when necessarily interrupted by speech, and without any conscious or voluntary effort."

PHYSICIANS—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

THE medical expert nowadays belongs to one of two great classes, into which physicians have been gradually differentiating—the practitioner, whose business it is to cure disease in the concrete, and the scientific student or teacher of medicine who works in the laboratory and the class-room and whose duty it is to discover, systematize, and teach the broad principles of the science that the practising physician must apply at his patient's bedside. This division of the medical field has not yet brought about a similar division in the field of study and training. Both here and abroad the course for a doctor's degree does not take into account the intention of the student—whether he is to spend his life as a practitioner or as an investigator and teacher. In France this subject is now attracting some attention, and the situation is clearly stated by the editor of the *Revue Scientifique* in a leading article on "Reform in Medical Study" in that periodical (Paris, March 3) which is intended to arouse further discussion. Says the writer:

"A fundamental distinction must first be established. Medical instruction is primarily and specially intended to make physicians, that is to say, practitioners, who, like engineers in the case of the mechanical sciences, are charged, in the biologic domain, with one of the highest applications of science, with an extremely important branch of 'technology.' They must repair the disorders that break the equilibrium of health; they must fight 'disease' and re-establish the normal operation of the organism when affected by some accidental disturbance or altered by a congenital lesion.

"But altho we often look only to this end of the medical art in our medical studies, these ought incontestably to lead also to another result. In fact, alongside of the medical art, which is freeing itself more and more from its early empiricism and becoming truly the application of a general science to concrete cases, there is necessarily this science itself, which the practitioner must apply. This science should continue and advance; besides the physician, whose place is at the bedside of the patient to effect his cure, we must have the pathologist, for whom the invalid is a subject of study—the scientist who pursues his investigations in the laboratory, and who ought to receive also instruction in what are called medical studies. The problem of the scientist's training is in part the same as that of the teacher whose duty it is to impart information. If medical instruction did not aim to train teachers there would soon be . . . no more medical instruction of any kind. . . .

"So the fundamental aspect of the instruction is twofold; on the one hand we must train practitioners, and on the other teachers and scientists whose duty it shall be to advance and teach the science that the former are to apply. These are very different aims for a single course of instruction, which must thus be both technical and scientific; and to this double character are due many of the faults of our system. So, too, the proposed remedies look sometimes toward totally different results. In other technologies we have special schools, of mines, engineering, etc., and special courses, which, after a general scientific education, train engineers; while the faculties of science train professors and scientists. But in medicine, the scientific part has been differentiating itself from the practical very slowly, and hitherto no need has been felt of a clearer distinction between theory and practise. It would seem that it is this need, more or less obscure, that is now stirring up the agitation for reform."

The author takes up the question of medical instruction along the lines that he has thus laid down. For the practitioner there should be, first, a scientific education somewhat higher than is usually given in an ordinary college course, together with hospital practise, and sufficient theoretical instruction in medicine. The hospital practise, he thinks, needs thorough organization, which it lacks at present; and the theoretical instruction need not be so extensive as it usually is, tho it should be carefully rearranged.

Accessory sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and natural history, however, must be taught to some extent, being used daily in practise. Finally, every practitioner should be acquainted with certain specialties, such as dermatology, pediatry, mental and legal medicine, ophthalmology, etc. When we come to the other kind of instruction, that for the investigator and teacher, the general education, in the first place, needs to be much more extended. There should then be a minimum of hospital practise and a very full laboratory course with extended instruction not only in purely medical subjects, but in all accessory sciences. Further, the theorist may of course confine himself more closely to one specialty than is possible for the general practitioner. Where should this purely scientific medical instruction be given? The writer, speaking of course for France alone, concludes that the ordinary medical schools can not be depended upon for it; the great universities must be induced to enlarge their courses with a view to preparing pupils for this new kind of medical work, which is so important and yet so different from that of a practising physician. Conditions in this country are of course not precisely the same as in France, yet all over the world it is doubtless true that this separation of work in medicine is taking place, necessitating a revision and division of the instructional preparation for it.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GAS-ENGINES FOR LARGE VESSELS.

THE explosion-motor, using gas or gasoline, has had such remarkable success in connection with the development of automobiles and motor-boats that it is natural to inquire whether it may not be destined to wider and more important use. Sir William White, the British authority on naval construction, has recently stated his belief that these motors are to play a most important part in marine engineering, and on April 5, in a paper on "Gas-engines for Ship Propulsion," J. E. Thorneycroft, of the well-known boiler firm, indorsed this opinion before the Institution of Naval Architects (British), giving details of recent adaptations of the engines to such propulsion. In the discussion aroused by Mr. Thorneycroft's paper Professor Capper spoke of the subject as "one of the most important that had been brought up for many years," and said that tho from his own early education and predilection he favored the steam-engine, yet he believed that many of those present would "live to see the reciprocating steam-engine an archaic machine, crushed out between the gas-engine and the turbine." In driving a boat of any considerable size with an explosion-motor, we are told by Mr. Thorneycroft, hardly more than the principle of action remains the same, the details of the machinery for producing the combustible gas or vapor, and of that for utilizing it, being entirely different from those of the smaller-powered motors with which we are familiar. He says, for instance:

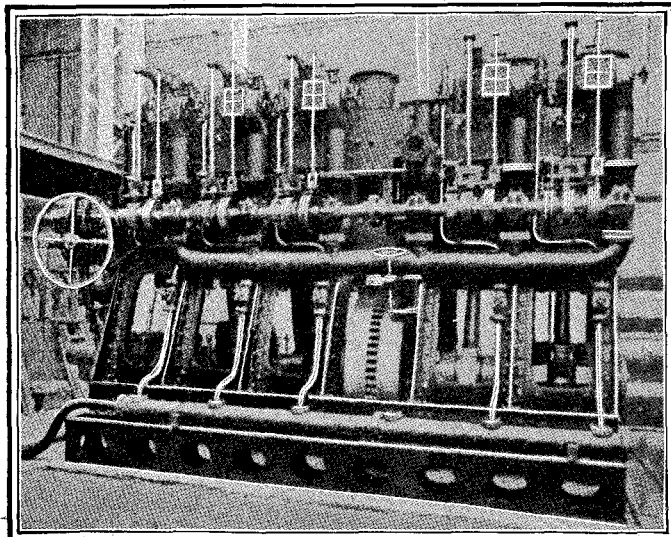
"The one great disadvantage of the internal-combustion engine is the necessity of setting the engine in motion before it will run automatically. For powers less than 200 horse-power it is preferable to employ a reversing gear, keeping the engine always running in the same direction, or to use a reversing propeller. Compressed air is being employed for starting up large engines; and when once the engine is fitted in this way, the valve-gear for running the engine in either direction does not amount to very much.

"For moderate powers a single-acting engine with a trunk piston is found most convenient, as the piston does not require to be water-cooled, until one as much as about 2 feet in diameter is employed. A single cylinder of 20-inch diameter and 2-foot stroke, running at 120 revolutions per minute, will give about 100 horse-power, taking the average working pressure at about 80, which is less than the figure often obtained.

"The same-sized cylinder, working as a double-acting cylinder, would, of course, double the horse-power; but, besides the additional valves, which must be an exact duplicate of those required for a single-acting engine, there is the complication of the water-

cooled piston and rod. This at first sight will appear somewhat serious to the marine engineer, but when the very large number of engines of this design which are working on land are considered—the regularity with which they are run, and the little attention they require—it will be agreed that there does not seem any reason why they should not meet with success at sea.”

The first vessel fitted with a gas-engine and producer to run in the open sea was the *Emil Capitaine*, named for her inventor, a



500 HORSE-POWER GAS-ENGINE FOR MARINE USE.

French engineer, regarding whose performances on her trial in the Solent last summer the writer says:

“The official report of the trials shows that this boat of 16-ton displacement ran at an average speed of 10 miles per hour for 10 hours, on a consumption of 412 pounds of anthracite coal. This consumption also includes the fuel which was consumed by the producer during the previous twelve hours, when it was not in active operation, but simply smoldering and keeping itself alight.”

Besides this boat many tugs and similar vessels are now being run by gas-engines on Continental inland waters, including large river barges of 200-ton carrying capacity and various canal-boats. Engines of 500 horse-power, as shown in the illustration, and others of 1,000 horse-power, for marine use, are now building in England, and a 7,000-ton cargo steamer, now under construction, is to be run in this way, it being calculated that the use of gas-engines in her will save 13,000 cubic feet of cargo space. The advantages of gas-motors are many and obvious. The necessity for stopping at intervals for cleaning, which could not well be done at sea, is said to have been obviated to a considerable extent. Says the writer, as reported in *Engineering* (London, April 13):

“It appears that there are many engines of 250 to 400 horse-power per cylinder running regularly every week from Monday morning to Saturday afternoon without a stop. The Premier Gas-engine Company give an instance of an engine which has made a run of fifty-one days without a stop, the previous run being forty-nine days without a stop of any kind.

“From the various physical changes which take place within the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine it is evident that it can not well compete with the steam-engine so far as continuous running without cleaning and adjustments are concerned; but, from results that are being obtained in every-day use, it is submitted that the reliability is now so good there need be no hesitation in adopting them on this account.”

The advance that has been made in building large explosion-motors for marine use will appear sufficiently from the fact, stated by Mr. Thorneycroft, that two years ago, in a paper on gas-engines, he was able to give no facts at all regarding their marine use, Mr. Capitaine having just begun his experiments. Now there appears to be a wide future before them along this line.

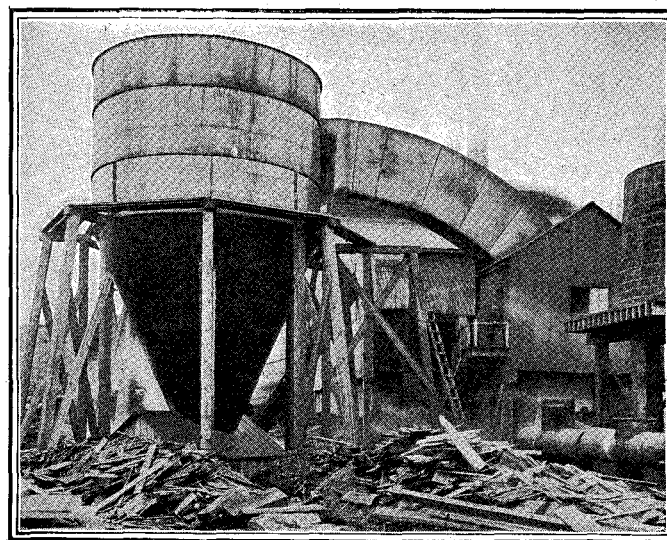
A HUGE CINDER TRAP.

AN interesting device for removing cinders from smoke on a large scale is in use in Portland, Ore., where the operating plant of the street railways employs sawmill refuse as fuel. It has been found impossible to consume 550 tons of this stuff per day without producing an immense mass of flying cinders which have proved a nuisance to the surrounding region. Says the writer of an article in *Engineering News* (New York, April 12):

“Residents within half a mile of the plant have long been troubled by cinders from the power-plant stacks, which collected on their sidewalks and porches and blackened the clothes on their clothes-lines. A lumber-mill alongside the power-house has had thousands of dollars' worth of lumber refused by inspectors because it was blackened in spots by cinders dropping on it. During the past year a cinder-separating installation has been put in by the railway company, and in several months' working it has proven completely successful.

“This installation consists of an induced-draft plant discharging through a large steel separator of the same form as shavings separators used on sawmills. The separator is shown in the half-tone view herewith. The induced draft is obtained by a 20-foot steel-plate fan connected to the boiler upcasts, which discharges into a steel-plate flue . . . leading . . . into the separator. The latter is simply a vertical cylinder of steel plate, 32 feet in diameter, partly closed at the top so as to leave a 16-foot central opening, through which the smoke escapes. Inside the cylinder is a spiral of the same diameter as the smoke outlet. The bottom of the separator forms a huge conical hopper for receiving the cinders. The height of the separator, from bottom of hopper to discharge opening, is 56 feet. The smoke, entering the separator tangentially, describes a spiral path and loses velocity until it passes up through the open top of the separator. The maximum velocity of flow of the gases in the flue leading from fan to separator is about 5,200 feet per minute; the velocity at the discharge opening, which is twice the size of the flue, is therefore about 1,300 feet per minute. The cinders are dropped in the range between these two velocities. As the gases lose velocity, the cinders, being heavy, drop in a spiral path to the hopper-shaped bottom. Here they collect until removed by a steam-driven conveyor, which takes them to the boiler furnaces for burning. The cinders collected vary in size from very fine particles up to pieces about 1 inch long.”

Since the installation of this separating plant, we are told, the



CINDER SEPARATOR AT PORTLAND, ORE.

cinder nuisance has been wholly abated. A distinct increase in boiler economy has also been observed, probably due to the uniformity of the induced draft as compared with the former stack draft. The installation cost about \$19,000, and it is stated by the company that the increased capacity of the boiler plant more than pays for the added expense.

THE COMING ELECTRIC CITY.

SOME of the probable extensions of practical electric devices are discussed in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, April) by S. Morgan Bushnell, under the title "The Electric City of the Future." Mr. Bushnell notes that twenty years ago an electrical salesman could easily familiarize himself with his wares. In a few hours he could memorize the prices, speeds, and general data of every machine on his list. To-day the great electric companies have several thousand types of apparatus in their books, and not only has the manufacture become more diversified, but the needs and scope of the central lighting stations have become widely extended. Says the writer:

"The first Edison central stations were installed for the purpose of distributing electricity for incandescent electric lighting. At that time no one thought of using arc lights on the same wiring, and while it was expected that there might be an occasional fan, power was considered an extremely subsidiary portion of the business and hardly worth considering. . . .

"When the direct-connected electric elevator was first introduced, the central-station companies were opposed to it on account of the supposed undesirable character of the load. The great fluctuation of the amount of current required in electric elevators caused a great deal of trouble with the maintaining of even pressure for lighting, and various restrictions were imposed on the electric-elevator companies. . . . Now the situation is reversed; large elevator companies often find the central-station companies actually going out and making a market for their electric elevators, sometimes almost against the will of the elevator companies. . . .

"But there are other directions in which central-station companies have extended their lines. A large amount of current is now used annually for various forms of heating-apparatus. Many tailor shops are supplied with electric heating-irons; electric soldering-outfits have been largely used; and electric cooking in the ordinary household is becoming more and more frequent. A few years ago the central station was considered as a means simply of supplying power and light for small stores, for private residences, and for small shops using only a very limited amount of power and light. The companies are now waking up to their opportunities, making attractive propositions and securing the business of some of the largest buildings and factories."

Has this development reached its limit, or has it merely begun? The writer is inclined to predict that within the next twenty years we may be using units of 100,000 horse-power capacity, while new economies in the distribution of power may lead inevitably to a cheapening of the cost of electricity. He goes on:

"This cheapening will greatly accelerate the tendency which now exists among all classes of buildings to secure their current from the central-station source of supply, and it would not be astonishing if within twenty years we should find architects paying as little consideration to the installation in their buildings of electric light and power plants as they do to-day to the installation of plants for the production of illuminating gas.

"This result will, in turn, react on the central station and enable it to produce power in much vaster quantities than ever before, and the result will be an aggregation of power for a large city in two or three great electric power-houses, in which all the elements entering into the production of electricity will be secured at a minimum of cost. This will react again on the lowering of the price of electricity, so that the use of electricity for lighting, for elevator service, and for the ordinary uses of power which we find to-day will be greatly increased, and mechanical power will drive out manual labor to a greater extent than has hitherto been known.

"This reduced cost of current will greatly accelerate the movement which is now in progress in favor of diffused and concealed lighting. High-class apartments and residences, instead of being lighted by lamps placed in the centers of the rooms, in order to obtain the greatest amount of light possible, will be lighted largely by cove lighting and concealed lighting, securing a mellow effect entirely different from the glaring results which are now so common. Shades will be introduced which will form just the right combination of red, blue, and yellow rays, so as to avoid, on the

one hand, the pale glare of the modern Welsbach, and at the same time avoid an excess of the red rays which have been found irritating to the eye.

"The reduced cost of power will probably revolutionize also the present methods of refrigeration. Already miniature electric refrigerating-plants have been designed, whose operation is absolutely automatic. These plants have thus far been successfully installed in a number of places, and the reduced cost of power will cause their adoption to a great extent, not only by the larger consumers, as at present, but also in private residences and apartments."

This expected reduction in the cost of power will also, Mr. Bushnell thinks, stimulate the use of the push-button elevators now found only in elaborate residences, and also tend to the adoption of escalators, or moving stairways, so arranged that it will simply be necessary to turn a switch at the bottom of the stairs in order to ascend to the top. Apartment buildings will have every possible contrivance for increasing the ease and comfort of their tenants. Each apartment will be provided with an electric dish-washing machine, and will be constantly supplied with pure air, filtered and washed by modern and improved methods, while the serving of meals will be simplified by elaborate dumb-waiters and signaling-devices, after the fashion of the automatic lunch-counters now found in large cities. The writer adds:

"The reduced cost of power will be felt in every line of industry, and all lines of manufacture depending upon machinery for their product will be in a position to make lower prices on their goods. The old problem of three meals a day will be largely simplified by the use of electric saucepans and other devices, which can be maintained at varying temperatures by throwing a switch in different positions.

"The reduced cost of electricity will also have a marked effect on the exterior appearance of large cities. Myriads of lights, blazing along the most prominent thoroughfares, will turn night into day, and the standard of street-lighting, which is already several times in advance of what it was twenty years ago, will be correspondingly advanced.

"To-day thousands of tons of cinders and coal-dust are annually poured out from city chimneys and distributed over buildings and thoroughfares, requiring the constant effort of a large force of men for their removal. This task will be much simplified by the abolition of hundreds of miniature power-plants and the concentration of power production in two or three great stations where the combustion of coal will be accomplished on an enormous scale and so perfectly as to eliminate all smoke.

"Not only will light and power for isolated buildings be furnished by electric current from the main central source of supply, but great systems of transportation, such as are required in a modern metropolis, will be supplied with the necessary power from the same generators."

The World's Track-laying Record.—A recent assertion that part of the railway connecting with the Victoria Bridge in Central Africa was laid at a record-breaking speed of 5.5 miles a day calls for the reminder from Thomas Smith, writing to *The Scientific American Supplement* from Queensland, Australia, that on the Central Pacific, about 50 miles west of Ogden, the remarkable feat of laying 10 miles of railway in one day was performed. Writes Mr. Smith:

"It was thus accomplished: When the wagon loaded with the rails arrived at the end of the track, the two outer rails were seized, hauled forward of the car, and laid upon the sleepers by four men who attended to this duty only. The wagon was pushed forward over these rails; and the process of putting down the rails was repeated, while behind the wagon came a little army of men who drove in the spikes and screwed on the fish-plates, and, lastly, a large number of Chinese workmen, with pickaxes and spades, who ballasted the line. The average rate at which these operations proceeded was about 240 feet of track in 77½ seconds, and in these 10 miles of railway there were 2,585,000 cross-ties, 3,520 iron rails, 55,000 spikes, 7,040 fish-plates, and 14,080 bolts with screws—the whole weighing 4,362,000 pounds. Four thousand men

and hundreds of wagons were required, but in the 10 miles all the rails were laid by the same eight men, each of whom is said to have walked that day 10 miles and lifted 1,000 tons of iron rails. Eight miles of this track was laid in six hours, which was the victory achieved by these stalwart navvies before dinner. So I think this will beat your Victoria-Falls affair all to bits every time. Give your own country praise and honor when it is due. This was done over fifty years ago. What would they do now? Why, they could double it, or do it before breakfast."

TOBACCO AS A DISINFECTANT.

ALTHO there is a general impression that tobacco smoke is a germicide, this property has not been assigned hitherto to any one particular constituent of the smoke. The author of a note on the subject in *The Lancet* (London, April 2) gives reason for believing that among other germicidal constituents the smoke contains formaldehyde. He says:

"The composition of tobacco smoke is, of course, complex, but everybody knows that tarry oils are a principal constituent, and certainly many oils are powerfully antiseptic. Nicotin, again, is a strong disinfectant, but the quantity of this poison in tobacco smoke is minute, if, indeed, it is present at all. At least, in a number of chemical analyses of tobacco smoke made at different times it was difficult to declare with absolute certainty that nicotin was an important constituent. The oily matter which accumulates in a tobacco pipe is decidedly poisonous, but it does not contain any appreciable quantity of nicotin, the chief constituent being the very poisonous oil pyridin. Tobacco smoke contains a decided quantity of the very poisonous gas carbon monoxid which has been used for preserving purposes and which therefore must possess germicidal properties. Some simple experiments which we have recently made would seem to confirm the observation that one of the principal constituents accounting for the germicidal properties of tobacco smoke is the powerful antiseptic formaldehyde. The amount present is more than just appreciable, for if water through which a few puffs of tobacco smoke have been passed is tested for formaldehyde the result is strikingly positive. The quantity of formaldehyde in tobacco smoke would appear to depend on the quality and kind of tobacco smoked. Thus the cigar appears to yield more formaldehyde than the pipe, and the pipe more than the cigarette. Possibly the peculiarly irritating property of the smoke issuing from the glowing end of a cigarette or cigar or from the bowl of a pipe is due to formaldehyde. It has more than once been stated that tobacco-smokers enjoy an immunity from certain diseases; and the frequent presence of a powerful antiseptic in the mouth, nasal passages, and sometimes the lungs (as in the case of those who foolishly inhale tobacco smoke) would to some extent justify the statement. When it is considered that in the nose a vast number of microbes are hourly deposited it is conceivable that these may be effectively destroyed by the frequent passage of tobacco smoke through that organ. In the same way the organisms exposed to tobacco smoke in the mouth would succumb. Formaldehyde is one of the most powerful disinfectants we possess, 1 part in 10,000 parts of water serving to destroy all microbes, while such a dilute solution has practically no poisonous action on the human organism. All the same, it is most undesirable that this fact should stimulate the practise of smoking tobacco to absurd excess, for tobacco poisoning is a greater reality than many persons think, and to employ tobacco in abusive quantities for the sake of destroying microbes might amount possibly to killing the seeds of one disease only to contract another."

Elephantine Electricity.—It is proposed by an enterprising Anglo-Indian to utilize the labor of elephants in operating the dynamos of an electric-lighting station. He writes to *Engineering* (London) that his plan involves working the animals six hours a day for this purpose, and he asks whether any one can tell him how much electric energy an average elephant can produce in this way and the cost of the necessary machinery. *Engineering* seems inclined to treat the proposal with levity. Says *Cosmos* (Paris), in a note on the correspondence:

"*Engineering*, in its answer, remarks that the equivalent of the

mechanical power of the elephant is doubtless known in India, but that no data on the subject can be found in European textbooks; perhaps it may be related to that of the horse in the ratio of their respective weights. It adds that a central station run by a file of elephants continually turning a windlass or treading heavily on moving inclined planes would be rather a painful spectacle. Outside of these methods, however, the English paper does not see how the enterprising promoters of this plan could make the energy of the animals available. It can hardly be supposed that the elephants could be trained to project water through their trunks against the buckets of a Pelton wheel; and besides we have no means of calculating the force of such a jet, and could not conscientiously recommend the method! At this particular time, when animal strength is being everywhere replaced by mechanical motive power, to the great advantage of our friends the domestic animals, the idea of hitching elephants to a dynamo is at least queer. Let us hope, for the sake of these sympathetic pachyderms, that the humor of the editor of *Engineering* will ward off from them this cruel burden."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"LONDON fog," says *The Hospital* (London, Feb. 28), "is rich in sulphurous acid, which is rapidly oxidized into oil of vitriol, and may be relied upon in this latter condition to complete the work of destruction well begun by the greasy nature of its vehicle. Certain optimists have taken comfort from the reflection that London fogs are antiseptic and bactericidal, but even this consolation is derided by Sir Oliver Lodge. The harms and distresses caused by fogs are well known and commonplace, altho, as Sir Oliver trenchantly puts it, 'they can hardly be repeated too frequently so long as the barbarous combustion of crude coal in a savage and unorganized manner is permitted in the midst of the semi-civilization we have so far attained.'"

THE estimated investment in summer amusement parks in this country will reach a total of \$100,000,000 this year, we are told by *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, April 21). Says this paper: "The total number of parks is estimated at two thousand, and three-fourths of that number are controlled by and operated for electric railway lines. This figure for the investment seems high, and the more so when it is known that the many small resorts, 'gardens,' 'groves,' etc., found in every locality are not included. It is probable, however, that the figure may be accepted as representative, tho it will correspond more nearly to the advertised cost of each specific resort rather than the actual cost, the two sums frequently being quite different. At any rate the investment will reach an astonishing total, and it calls attention to an interesting development in transportation affairs."

"THE medical editor of one of the New York dailies used often to say," says *The Medical Record* (New York, Feb. 3), "that medical journalism was played out, for a journal published only once a week or once a month could never compete with the daily papers; at best it could only republish in more elaborate if less sensational style what the lay press had printed days before." In illustration of this view *The Record* mentions a tremendous "beat" scored recently by a New York daily. It says: "This enterprising journal published an interesting and circumstantial account of an operation for renal calculus, performed at one of the hospitals by a well-known surgeon of this city. All the details of the operation were graphically and, as it appeared the next day, quite accurately described. The point of special interest in the article was that the operation which it described was not performed until about twelve hours after the article had been published."

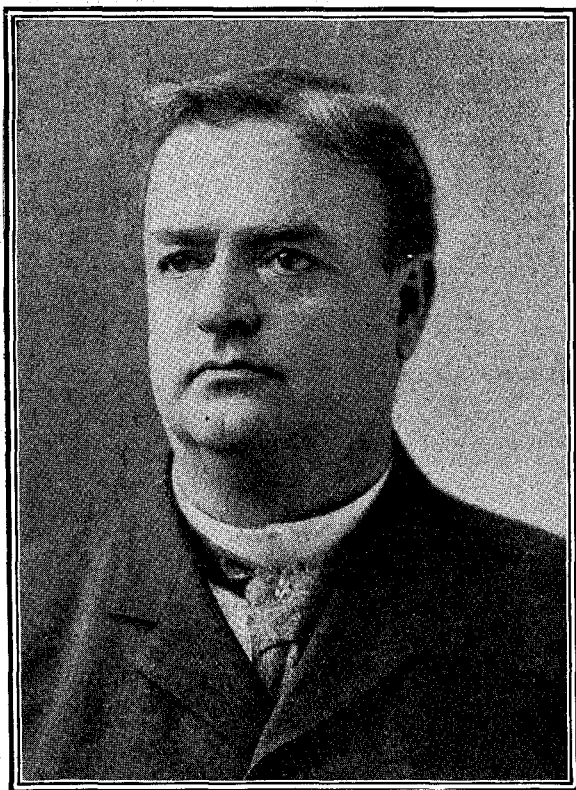
"WHAT will ultimately be the largest plant in the world for treating timber with preservatives, is now operated at Somerville, Tex., by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad," says *The Railway World* (April 13). "While every form of timber treatment is used, the creosote system has proven the most successful. Creosote is shipped to Galveston in shiploads and transported thence to Somerville, where it is used to preserve timber of every variety. This is very expensive, as may be seen when it is known that piling in its natural state costs about forty cents a foot, while a treated pile costs between ninety cents and one dollar. But it pays to go to the extra expense. Creosoted piling that has been in the Galveston bridge for nearly fifteen years is still sound and in a good state of preservation; while the average life of an untreated pile is less than one year, many of them being unfit for service after being in the water thirty days. This quick destruction is caused by the attacks of the teredo, a salt-water mollusk that honeycombs the wood to such an extent that in a short time it will not bear its own weight."

THE importance of educating the people in regard to the origin, means of dissemination, and measures to be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases was briefly discussed by H. H. Waite in a recent paper read before the economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Says *Science* (New York, April 20): "The infectious diseases especially considered were tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria. The excellent chances of recovery from or arrest of tuberculosis in its early stages, provided the patient is given accurate instruction as to the regulation of his daily life, was strongly emphasized. Statistics from all parts of the world prove that diphtheria antitoxin since its introduction has reduced the death-rate by more than fifty per cent. Since its administration is attended with little or no danger to the individual, the public should so clearly understand this as to demand its introduction as both a curative and a prophylactic measure."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JEWISH INNOCENCE OF THE DEATH OF JESUS.

A FEW days before Easter a remarkable address was delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington—an address which, according to Mr. Henry M. Goldfogle, “will give an immeasurable assistance toward breaking down the spirit of prejudice or bigotry against the Jews.” The subject was



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REPRESENTATIVE ALLAN L. McDERMOTT.

He characterizes the statement that the Jewish nation crucified Christ as “the wickedest falsehood that ever fell from human lips.”

“The Responsibility for the Death of Jesus,” and the speaker, Congressman Allan L. McDermott, New Jersey. Mr. McDermott’s speech was prompted by the rumors of impending Easter massacres of Jews in Russia, where men greet one another on Easter morning with the phrases “Christ is risen” and “He is risen indeed.” But “the greetings over, horror follows.” While persecution of the Jews because they are Jews is to-day tolerated in but few parts of the Christian world, so far as the statute-books go, nevertheless, asserts Mr. McDermott, “the spirit that is breathed in the words ‘Christ-killer’ is found in the eyes and on the tongues of Christians in the New World as well as in the Old.” The cause of this feeling he finds in the fact that nearly all who are taught the Bible and many of those who read it get the idea that nearly nineteen hundred years ago the Jewish nation crucified Christ. This teaching Mr. McDermott vigorously characterizes as “the wickedest falsehood that ever fell from human lips.” And he points out that while we can not effectively remonstrate with the Russian Government, asking it to prevent the murders and outrages that follow the dawn of Easter, we can nevertheless “teach the men, women, and children of our own land to array themselves on the side of truth.” He then proceeds to his argument, which is printed in full in *The American Hebrew* (New York). We quote in part as follows:

“If Christ was a mortal, if he was the son of Joseph and Mary, born in the good old-fashioned way, he was crucified by the Romans. If he was the Son of God, he was crucified by the di-

rection of his Father. Under neither proposition can the Jews be held accountable. . . .

“Let us look at the evidence. The sayings that are credited to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John agree that Christ was popular with the Jews at Jerusalem. He had advocated what seemed to him necessary reforms. Those in charge of the Temple objected. He called them harsh names, and the common people seem to have agreed.

“Matthew says that when the chief priests and pharisees would have laid hands on Jesus, after he had driven the traders out of the Temple, they dared not do so, because ‘they feared the multitude.’

“Matthew and Mark agree that when the priests and scribes consulted, at the house of Caiaphas, about the killing of Jesus, they agreed that it should not be done on a feast day ‘lest there be an uproar among the people.’

“Luke says that all the people were attentive to Christ, and that when he taught in the Temple all the people came early in the morning to hear him, and adds ‘And the chief priests and scribes sought how they might kill him, for they feared the people.’ . . .

“This seems certain: The Jews did not have power to put Christ to death, and Pontius Pilate did not care anything about the religious controversies of the Jews. It is certain that Christ was accused of treason, and it is certain that he was executed by Roman soldiers; that Pontius Pilate did not desire to pronounce judgment; that his wife was opposed to it; that he ‘washed his hands’ of the matter, and then told the centurions to proceed with the crucifixion. All these propositions seem to me absurd. Pontius Pilate cared nothing for the shouts of a rabble. It may be that he was somewhat in disfavor at Rome, that he feared it might be reported there that he had shielded one who was charged with treason, but this can not be made to agree with the story that he first acquitted and then executed his prisoner. To have reported such a proceeding to his Emperor would have been to invite disgrace and dismissal.

“But let us take the story as it is generally taught. Let us suppose that a rabble, incited by the priests, made enough noise to induce Pontius Pilate to pronounce judgment of death. How, in the name of common sense, does this place the crucifixion upon the Jewish race? When a mob lynches a prisoner in New Jersey or Delaware or South Carolina we do not say that the victim was lynched by the American people.”

We read further:

“Christ was not stoned to death under the Mosaic law. He was crucified under the Roman law. According to John, Pilate said to the accusers:

“Take ye him and judge him according to your law.”

“The Jews answered:

“It is not lawful for us to put any man to death.”

“Matthew says that the mob cried, ‘His blood be on us and on our children.’ Neither Mark, Luke, nor John ever heard of this invocation, and it was probably interpolated in the ‘Gospel according to St. Matthew’ after the Christian religion had been preached to the Romans. Tacitus had written that, in the reign of Tiberius, Christ was ‘brought to punishment by Pontius Pilate, the procurator.’ Some one may have thought it would be easier to establish the Christian religion at Rome if the Roman Governor and his army could be relieved from the stain of the crucifixion.”

Turning again to Russia, Mr. McDermott exclaims:

“Let the Church of Russia speak! Let the Czar speak! He is the head of that church. Not one in a thousand Russians knows that Christ was a Jew. The Russian Greek Church has in its possession many bushels of relics. It has sticks and stones and bones and rags. It proclaims that it has a garment worn by Christ; that it has some of his blood; that it has a picture of the Blessed Virgin, drawn by St. Luke; that it has the hand of St. Mark and the bones of the prophet Daniel. That there is any efficacy in these relics is not believed by any one outside of the Russian Church, but within that church they can be made instruments of command. Let the churches of Russia resound with the cry that the hand of St. Mark is the hand of a Jew. Tell the people that the garment of Christ was worn by a Jew. Tell those who crowd the churches that on the day of final judgment Jesus Christ will hold court with twelve Jews as associate judges. Tell

the congregations that those who murder Jews will be punished in the next world—will be condemned to eternal punishment. Use the relics. The day will come when they will be cast aside, but that day is many generations afar. While they are paraded, let it be in the cause of humanity."

He concludes with the surprising but concrete suggestion that the Russian Church should display on every cathedral, on every meeting-house, on every altar, the legend: "Remember that Christ was born of a Jewess. He was not crucified by the Jews, but died because his death was commanded by his Father, the God whom you worship."

BUDDHA'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LEGACY TO JAPAN.

BUDDHISM is generally looked upon as a sort of occult mysticism, whose mazes of thought and theory are almost inscrutable to the sincere Western inquirer. Buddha has been called the Hegel of Asia, and few have understood that like many European teachers of religion he actually laid the foundations of a very high order of civilization and bequeathed through his exponents many solid social, political, and artistic endowments of distinctly material and practical value to the Japanese nation.

Buddhism entered Japan a generation before the Roman mission under Augustine planted the cross at Canterbury. It has played an immense part in national life ever since, says Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter in *The Hibbert Journal* (London), and is still full of vigorous activity to-day. He proceeds to consider the specific influence this great world-religion has exercised over Japan, and dwells especially upon its power as an agent in promoting material civilization, learning, and art. Its great teachers humanized the people; Japanese emperors one after another retired to the "silent life" of its monasteries as Charles V. withdrew to a cell at Yuste. To quote the present writer:

"The vast collections of scripture due to the enormous patience of Chinese scholars were carried across the sea, and fresh developments arose on the basis of particular books. While Bernard was preaching a crusade, while Francis of Assisi was reviving the primitive type of Christian life, and Thomas Aquinas was organizing Catholic theology, the founders of the three leading sects of modern Japan were also at work. The influence of Buddhism on national affairs had long been prominent, as one emperor after another had retired into the 'silent life.' The 'True Sect' was an especial object of imperial patronage."

Like the monastics of the Middle Ages the teachers of Buddhism were agents of civilization, builders, roadmakers, and agriculturists. Of this religion Mr. Carpenter declares:

"It was the first great civilizing agency. The spread of its preaching carried the influences of philanthropy through the empire. To dig wells, to make roads, to build bridges, to plant fruit-trees, to drain marshes, was a part of piety, like nursing the sick and helping the poor. . . . The temples became centers of popular teaching; the village schools were connected with the sanctuaries. There children of all classes received instruction at a nominal cost in the arts of reading and writing, in drawing, and in the ethical compound of Buddhist morality and Confucian wisdom. Doubtless the profession of arms required another kind of training; but even the imperial household employed Buddhist instructors, and the samurai scholars sought to perfect their knowledge under Buddhist teachers. Moreover, as the life of the community revived in China round the village temple, so in Japan the local Buddhist priest became the depository of the family history. The public registers were in his charge, and he furnished certificates of birth and lineage and death. Is it surprising that under these conditions Buddhism should have powerfully influenced the national character, and stamped its impress on the language and literature of the whole people?"

The artistic spirit of the Japanese is directly indebted to Buddhism for its development and direction, and the architectural creations of its religious artists are by no means devoid of power

and sublimity, says Mr. Carpenter. . . . The dimensions of Buddhist temples are those of Western cathedrals. To quote further:

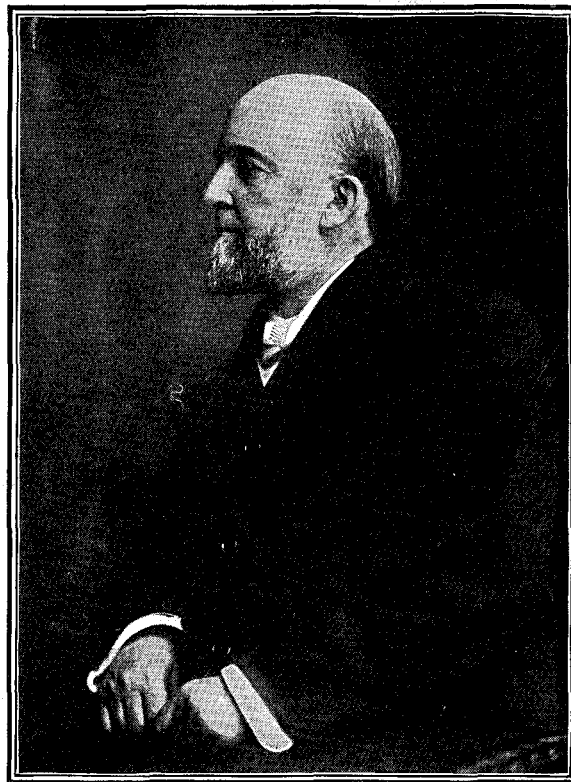
"The artistic development of Japan was fostered . . . under the same genial tutorship. The temple must be decorated; the Buddha was early represented surrounded by ranks of Bodhisattvas, in acts of adoring homage, against rich gold backgrounds resembling those of early Italian art. Corridor and chamber were lined with frescoes representing the torments of the hells and the felicity of the blest. No Dante arose to give immortal embodiment to the moral life and destiny of man; but the artists of the Takuma line, from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, fixed the sacred types for the piety of after ages, and Cho Densu has sometimes been compared with Fra Angelico. In sculpture, perhaps even more successfully than in painting, has Buddhism expressed its artistic ideal. At Kamakura, once the capital of Eastern Japan, which boasted a population of more than a million in the days of its glory, the colossal statue of the Great Buddha (Dai-butzu), all but fifty feet in height, stands near the sea. The casting began in the year 1252. Twice has the temple which enclosed it been swept away by a great tidal wave. After its second destruction, in 1494, it was never rebuilt. But the great bronze figure still remains—

'A statue solid set,
And molded in colossal calm.'

No other—so one of the profoundest students of Japanese life assures us—'gives such an impression of majesty, or so truly symbolizes the central idea of Buddhism, the spiritual peace which comes of perfected knowledge and the subjugation of all passions.'

METHODIST YOUNG PEOPLE FACING A CRISIS.

THROUGHOUT the entire Methodist Church, we are informed, "mutterings of uncertainty and dissatisfaction" are being heard in regard to the future of the Epworth League—the young people's organization, which has a membership of about



BISHOP J. F. BERRY, OF BUFFALO,
President of the Epworth League, the Methodist young people's organization which is now facing a crisis in its career.

2,000,000. Indeed, the crisis has become so serious that *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago), official organ of the League, is publishing a series of articles about it from the pen of Dr. Wentworth

F. Stewart, author of the "Evangelistic Awakening." Dr. Stewart says it is his observation that "the League in many places is lacking in vigorous, self-sustaining life; in others, is a problem in itself; and only rarely is it measuring up to reasonable expectation in spiritual culture, evangelistic zeal, and missionary enterprise; . . . it is not a reviving and recruiting force, and is not saving to any reasonable degree the young people within its reach." He thinks the main reason for this is the fact that the League, at its beginning, was not a new spiritual force, but was merely a gathering together of the young people already in the church. Furthermore, the people who were young seventeen years ago, when the League was founded, are now mostly past forty, so that it is losing its character as a young people's organization. He says:

"Our whole church has been for years committed to the numerical ideal of quantity instead of quality. Anything to secure a crowd, multiply numbers, increase the membership-roll. Some churches and some leagues double their membership while the same pews hold the congregation, the same chairs seat the people at the mid-week prayer service and the devotional meeting of the League, and only the same prayers and testimonies are heard because there is not leaven enough to permeate their own following.

"To gain our membership, one by one, seeking their conversion first, and relation after, tho a slower process, is infinitely more valuable than a red-and-blue contest with no significance attached; the same amount of energy thoroughly spiritualized and spent in evangelistic activities would add permanent strength to the League and not give the impression that religion is secondary to membership.

"This would give us a membership of self-restoring qualities. No greater misfortune ever came to a religious order than to our League in that it did not at its beginning have to go on a mission of seeking and saving the lost; it was not compelled to go into the highways and hedges and hunt men out, nor into the slums and dig them up. It had only to take the very choicest Christian life of the church and build it into an organization. Had it been obliged to create or re-create its own material it would have learned the secret of dependence upon the Power not its own, would have supernaturalized its forces, and cultured by its very activities a genuine spiritual life, which in turn would have extended itself in vastly multiplied proportions.

"This decided emphasis upon the League's supreme mission would make it possible to reduce it to a real young people's society. The average League has in its active membership a large proportion of people who could not possibly classify as young folk, and these often hold the majority of the offices to the exclusion of the young people. This indicates that we do not believe in a distinctively young people's society, or else we are afraid to commit its interests to the young people. If we could overwhelm the so nearly parallel departments by one central mission of spiritual and evangelistic ideals we would thus by a natural law of fitness commit the League to the care only of devoted young people. This would make unnecessary the retention of older folk for the purpose of restraint and direction, and we shall never have a young people's society until we have a society of young people."

The Christianity of Mohammedans.—"Mussulmans are Unitarian Christians, willingly confessing it; and they are more orthodox than Socinus or Channing." This arresting statement is made by Madame Hyacinthe Loyson, in an address first delivered at the International Congress of Monotheistic Religions, in Geneva, and now printed in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston), whence we quote as follows:

"They accept the Old and New Testaments, and I know some who can repeat whole gospels from memory. They believe in the miraculous birth of Christ, but refuse to call him the Son of God, believing that, as God is a pure spirit, He could not have a son born of flesh. They call him 'of the soul of God,' in Arabic Rouk-Allah. They believe that to worship him is idolatry, and to call him God is blasphemy; and they believe that Allah so loved him that he would not allow his crucifixion, and another man, in his likeness, was submitted on the cross; that he ascended into heaven, and will come again to earth as is promised, the Mes-

siah and Savior of the world. Thus they are more orthodox than most of us so-called Christians."

In further characterization of Mohammedanism Madame Loyson says:

"Islam is a unity with a short and unique creed—God and the Judgment. It admits of no doubt, discussion, or dissimulation. It has no popes, bishops, nor priests, and therefore no tormenting ecclesiasticism. All are laymen, as were Christ and his disciples, and can, like them, teach and preach. God is the only head and ruler. There are no sects, but everywhere well-organized mutual-aid associations, having the Koran for constitution and charity the fulfilment of the law."

CHRIST'S PSYCHOLOGICAL INSIGHT.

HOW the modernity of Jesus is illustrated in his mental processes is shown in a striking way in a recent work called "The Personality of Jesus." The author is Charles H. Barrows, a successful lawyer and formerly president of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training-school. Tho Jesus never formulated any system or principles of psychology, yet such principles, derived from a clear insight into human nature, existed in his mind, the writer asserts. We find them in the application that Jesus made of religion to life; and it is interesting to note, continues the writer, "that so far as they do appear, they show the thought of Jesus in line with the modern psychology; or we might better say that modern psychology is finding its way to the thought of Jesus." What might have been expected is that Jesus should share the conceptions of the ancients, which the writer sets forth as follows:

"The ancients differ from the moderns in the tendency to divide up the mental or spiritual being of man into separate essences, beings, or, at least, compartments, or distinct divisions. Plato makes three souls, or phases of the soul: (a) The appetitive soul, seeking happiness or sensual pleasure, the gratification of desire; (b) the irascible or courageous soul, manifesting itself in combative activity; (c) the rational soul, which alone is immortal. Aristotle is nearest to the moderns in enumerating the faculties, or powers of the mind, as memory, thought, and imagination."

Current psychology, the writer shows, is distinguished from the ancient view in "holding to mental functions rather than mental faculties." The new psychology asks how the mind, as a whole, acts, and how its activity adapts itself to the different elements which it finds available. While the old terms "memory" and "thought" are retained, it is with the distinct understanding that they do not stand for the divisions of the mind, or for different processes, one of which may be held in reserve while the other is acting. According to this view all mental process in consciousness is one, and it is a psycho-physical (soul and body) process. This, the writer explains in the following detail, is the view of Jesus. We quote:

"While for practical convenience Jesus seizes upon the three-fold division into intellect, emotions, and will, yet, throughout his teaching, the soul appears as a unit, and these three as parts of one whole and phases of one consciousness, expressing themselves, in their relation to God, as faith, love, and obedience, each in constant reaction, one upon the other. . . . Such a correct psychology was of the highest importance in founding a religion expected to be universal. As compared with ancient teachers, it was simple and practical, and brought by Jesus into a consistent relation with his religious system. In his recognition of the unity of the soul he holds the intellect, will, and emotions to a moral accountability, and shows that each, when brought into harmony with the divine purpose, is accompanied by God's blessing, not as upon a separate faculty of the soul, but as upon a different aspect of the same thing. The existence of the one in such a harmony implies that the other is so, but not necessarily in the same degree. The narrative of Luke (vii. 36-50) is a remarkable example of the recognition by Jesus of the immediate reactions of the will, intellect, and emotional nature on each other, and the practical identity

of faith, love, and the obedient spirit. Remembering that forgiveness is the name given to the result of the submission of the human will to the will of God, it will be seen that Jesus illustrates the case of the woman who was forgiven because she loved much, by the parable of the debtor who loved much because he was forgiven, and then, having declared the woman forgiven because she loved much, tells her that she is saved by her faith. This incident, together with the abstract ways of putting the same psychological truths in John's gospel, makes a mutual confirmation, in the nature of a most obscure and undesigned coincidence, between the fourth gospel and the Synoptics."

"THE ANXIOUS GATHERING OF THE CHURCHES."

THE closing months of last year witnessed two peculiarly memorable and significant religious conferences, the New York State Conference of Religion at Rochester, and the Interchurch Conference on Federation in New York city. These were attended on behalf of *Everybody's Magazine* by Mr. Eugene Wood, who now records his impressions in the pages of that publication. Mr. Wood is described in an editorial note as "a plain-spoken man, who is himself a believer, but who takes the ground that Christianity is greater than dogma and more important than its sects." He thinks with Goldwin Smith that these anxious gatherings of the churches show that they believe a religious crisis to be at hand. He stands in marked contrast to the attitude of the religious press at the time in attaching more importance to the New York State Conference of Religion than to the Interchurch Conference on Federation. In the latter, he points out, the delegates voted, "not as they thought as individuals, but as they thought their denominations thought, which is the same as what the most unprogressive of their denominations thought, the Uncle Billy Hardheads with ear-trumpets up there in the front seats." At Rochester, on the other hand,

"clergymen and laymen from the dissident bodies, Christian and Jewish, were present and spoke. The motto of this conference was 'Religions are many; religion is one,' and the effort was not so much to arrive at corporal union; not so much to constitute a council which should have no authority to do more than say that it looks like rain but may clear up after all, as to declare that spiritual kinship subsists of itself and without formulated effort—kinship not only between the Reformed Church in America and the Reformed Church in the United States of America, between evangelicals and the misguided but well-meaning creatures who think there is no hell, but also between Catholics and Protestants, between Christians and Jews—nay, more, between those whose heritage is the Bible, and Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jains, Parsees, Confucianists, Shintoists, Brahmins, even those who 'in their blindness bow down to wood and stone.'

"There were none of these latter present, but they would have been welcomed if they had come, for at this conference it was seen that whether a man forms a god with his hands and it is called an idol, or forms one with his mind and it is called an ideal, the Father of us all, in whom we live and move and have our being, knows how it is with us; how we grope in the darkness that is about us if haply we may find him. And the homage we pay to his broken reflection in idol or ideal he takes unto himself as he spake by the mouth of his prophet Malachi, saying, 'In every place incense is offered unto my name, and a pure offering, for my name is great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts.'

The air at the Rochester conference, Mr. Wood goes on to say, "was clearer, freer of the smoke of Smithfield and Geneva." By way of contrast he relates the following incident of the Interchurch Conference on Federation:

"Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, was reading a paper at one of the meetings, and at every possible chance the audience was applauding madly, which was all right, because it was a good paper, and because it isn't every fly-up-the-creek convention a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States will take that much notice of. Well, he got along to that place where he said that men whose noble characters showed that they had taken the life of Jesus of Nazareth for their model and inspira-

tion might fitly be called Christians and admitted to fellowship in the Federation, even if they did not subscribe to the Athanasian creed. When the audience understood that he meant Edward Everett Hale and Samuel A. Eliot and John D. Long [the proposed Unitarian delegates], the suddenness with which it stopped applauding and the politeness of the silence with which it heard the rest of the paper were notable. It became so still that if you listened closely you could hear John Calvin striking the match on his leg to light the kindlings under Michael Servetus."

Altogether, says Mr. Wood, the Interchurch Conference seemed less conscious of the impending crisis than did the Rochester gathering. At the latter Prof. Joseph Leighton, of Hobart College, defined religion as "the tendency of personality to enlarge itself, the persistent demand for the ideal by the actual"; and again, "Religion represents the demands of the individual for ideal environment." When the Rev. Dr. Josiah L. Strong argued that in order that the coming generation should seek after righteousness of conduct it behooved us to see to it that the public schools taught these three formal dogmas: the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the future accountability of all men, the Rev. Algernon Crapsey replied:

"I must take issue with Dr. Strong. The remedy he proposes is impracticable, and the three dogmas of the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the future accountability of all men are without ethical value. The Mohammedan believes all three far more devoutly, far more earnestly than the average Christian, and, because he believes, he murders Christians. The Russian believes all three, and, because he believes, he massacres the Jews. Those who have been prominent in the conduct of affairs, those whose wealth threatens the country now, are firm believers in the three propositions. If you were to pick out a man to-day who stands firmest for these three things it would be the Master of Standard Oil."

The Rev. Dr. Strong, in closing, Mr. Wood reports, said that he had been making investigations himself, and he had found that the hundred richest men in the United States who had the greatest influence in the financial world are almost without exception orthodox church-members. Mr. Wood concludes with a plea for federation on the basis of "service," not of "support." To quote in part:

"The experiment of federation has been tried. Doubtless you have lived in a small town where there was a union church. There weren't enough Baptists or Methodists or Presbyterians or Lutherans or Congregationalists for each to maintain a separate little conventicle, so they all combined. Instead of a dozen stoves, they had one big comfortable furnace, and saved on the coal bill; instead of a dozen reed organs, or forty little heart-breaking thousand-dollar organs, they had one \$10,000 organ that you could do something with; instead of a dozen preachers that hemmed and hawed and stumbled through their sentences, making a brave stagger at getting verbs to agree with their subjects, they had one smart, fine-looking man who could talk it right off. A great advantage over the old system. Yes, but as soon as enough Baptists and Methodists and Lutherans and Presbyterians and Congregationalists moved into town for each sect to set up its own conventicle they left the Union church.

"Just hold that a minute, and consider another experiment in federation, the Young Men's Christian Association. That is far from fizzling out. What's the difference? The Y. M. C. A. looks to the good of all, physical, mental, and moral. Right now. Here on earth. 'Service' is its motto, not 'support.' That's the difference. . . .

"That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and so must die; that which is born of the spirit is spirit, and can never die. All this clothes-line quarreling of the churches is born of the flesh, and except they be born again of the Spirit of the Coming Age, they can not see the kingdom of God."

A PROPOSAL is afoot to form among American Catholics a national organization corresponding to the Young Men's Christian Association. This is noted by a secular paper as fresh evidence that the Catholic Church is ready to adapt itself to new social conditions. *The Paulist Calendar* believes that "the need of the day" is for such an organization—a view indorsed by *The Catholic News* (New York).

FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE LEAVEN OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.

GERMANY is slow, formal, and doctrinaire in her movement toward Social-Democracy, says Mr. Jaurés, the French Socialist leader, in his personal organ, the *Humanité* (Paris). He ridicules the fulminations of such men as Bebel, who talk and do nothing more, in contrast to the extreme men of France, who are fiery anti-clericals and determined internationalists, and who despise the narrow patriotism and militarism which he alleges are so



EQUALITY—WITH A DIFFERENCE.

LABOR—"Excuse me, mum, but I don't like the 'ang o' your scales. I think you'll find *this* pair works better—for me!"

—Punch.

deeply ingrained in the German national character. This opinion is controverted, however, by Mr. E. Reybel in the Parisian *Revue*, who points out that a gradual change is taking place in the social and political orientation of the German Empire. This change is all the more real, he says, because it is slow, and sometimes secret. The German army has been called the last refuge of European feudalism, but the army is changing, and the old Prussian discipline is being relaxed. Men refuse any longer, he declares, to be handled like machines. People who live in the great cities are rebelling against the oppression of the police and other government officials. The following electoral statistics point to the advance made in parliamentary liberalism. Mr. Reybel says:

"Electoral statistics indicate a constant advance in the forces of the Left. In 1871 the first Reichstag of the Empire comprised no more than 85 Liberal-Democrats and five Socialists. The Left had but 90, against 397 of the Right and Center. In 1890, at the close of the Bismarckian régime, the Liberal-Democrats held 79 seats and polled 1,308,000 out of the 7,267,400 votes cast in the elections; while the Socialists held 35 seats with a vote of 1,427,000, and the Left 114 seats and a third of the total votes cast, namely, 2,735,000. In 1903 the Liberals of the Left had 38 members, and the Socialists 81, so that the whole Left comprised 119 members, supported by two-fifths of the whole voting population, namely, 9,496,000."

The writer goes fully into the causes of the great changes which have taken place in Germany since the formation of the Empire. Chief among these he enumerates the spread of popular education, the growing recognition of self-interest in the lower classes, the industrial advance of Germany and the realization of German unity, the growth of wealth and comfort among the laboring

classes, and the increase of town populations as induced by multiplied manufactures. This flocking to the towns has killed feudalism, says the writer. To quote:

"The feudal and barbarous population, living on the land, has given place to a young industrial and mercantile *bourgeoisie*. . . . The people are beginning to doubt the moral dignity of the Government. All the scandals among the aristocracy diminish popular respect for the nobles. The superiority of the governing class is no longer credited. The innumerable blunders of the Emperor and his subordinates are not calculated to create popular belief in the beneficence or infallibility of a government. In the universities the young aristocrats are distinguished more for idleness, insolence, and ignorance than for intelligence and zeal."

In conclusion he enumerates some signs of the times which indicate, he says, that "the triumph of democracy is certain." In 1903 the police of Berlin and a vast number of railroad and post-office employees voted for the Socialists. The people are becoming outspoken and defiant of authority. Instances of lese-majesty are becoming more frequent. Religious feeling is on the decline, and the great towns have their *souteneurs* and hoodlums as numerous as those of Paris. The military idea of what is technically called honor is disappearing, and men will not fight duels. He adds:

"The people of Saxony have risen up and by their violent demonstrations have wrung from the Ministry a promise of universal suffrage. In Prussia preparations are being made to follow the example of Saxony. These are the latest signs of the democratic movement and indicate its growing intensity. The gradual collapse of the Hohenzollern monarchy, militaristic, aristocratic, and conservative as it is, has begun. A new and democratic Germany has appeared upon the stage of Europe."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

END OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SQUABBLE.

ACCORDING to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) the difficulty between the Emperor of Austria and his Hungarian subjects has been at last adjusted, and the victory appears to be altogether on the side of the Emperor. The house of Hapsburg has



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT.

Mitzi and Janos agree not to quarrel any more—until next time.

—Fischietto (Turin).

seldom secured a more decided diplomatic triumph. "The good fortune of the imperial house," says the paper quoted, "has once more secured the peace of Eastern Europe." The reconciliation

between the aged Emperor and his Magyar subjects has become complete, altho the Hungarians have not surrendered their claim to universal suffrage and the employment of their own language in the military words of command. *The Spectator* (London) thus comments on the settlement of a quarrel which seemed at one time likely to disintegrate the Austrian Empire:

"No one of the eighteen states which now make up what we call 'Austria' is able to stand alone. Combined, we know that their influence tends permanently to peace, and to a kind of tranquil conservatism which Eastern Europe greatly needs; but uncombined, they must be at once the sources and the objects of endless combinations, any one of which may produce war. The Germans would go one way, the Magyars another, and the Slavs a third; while Germany would hunger for Trieste, and with it dominance in the Mediterranean; Italy for the southern half of the Tyrol; and all the States, whether federated or otherwise, of the Balkan Peninsula, for the Dalmatian coast. At present, tho it has been ambitious all through its history; and has acquired, principally by marriage, State after State, the house of Hapsburg is not thirsting for territory, and not willing that there should be any further great change in the distribution of European force. It has no colonies and seeks no transmarine dominion, while its assumed desire for Macedonia is rather a dream than a passionate aspiration. Its dominion forms, in fact, what has unfortunately become so rare, a mighty state with no immediate or dangerous ambitions. With the secession of Hungary this peculiarity in its position would be forfeited; and it was secession in some form or another to which the quarrel between the dynasty and the people of Hungary recently pointed. Altho, therefore, we fully understand the sensitiveness of the Magyars about their constitutional freedom, we have been unable perfectly to sympathize with the impatience they have recently manifested of the royal authority, or rather of the desire of the imperial dynasty to keep its States effectively bound together."

Real Cause of von Buelow's Collapse.—Prince von Buelow's malady, which caused him to fall in a swoon in the German Reichstag not long ago, and which may compel his retirement, was brought about, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Eclair* (Paris), not only by the strain he underwent in trying to settle the Morocco imbroglio, but also by his constant struggle with the masterful rivalry of von Holstein, counselor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Von Holstein was practically the man who settled all foreign questions for Germany. To quote from the *Eclair*:

"Few persons in Germany know that von Holstein was a great man even in the time of Bismarck, and has never lost his great influence over William II. Proofs of this influence were frequently shown during the time of the late foreign secretary, von Richthofen, for ambassadors, when important international questions cropped up, would frequently confer with von Holstein instead of consulting his chief. It is rumored that the death of Richthofen was hastened by worry and chagrin experienced in struggling with von Holstein for the advancement of the present Chancellor. It was no secret that von Holstein opposed the Chancellor's plan of a conference over the Morocco affair and

openly declared himself opposed to the appointment of von Radowitz as Germany's delegate, whose chance of triumph at Algeciras he eyed with envy." — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RUSSIAN WOMAN.

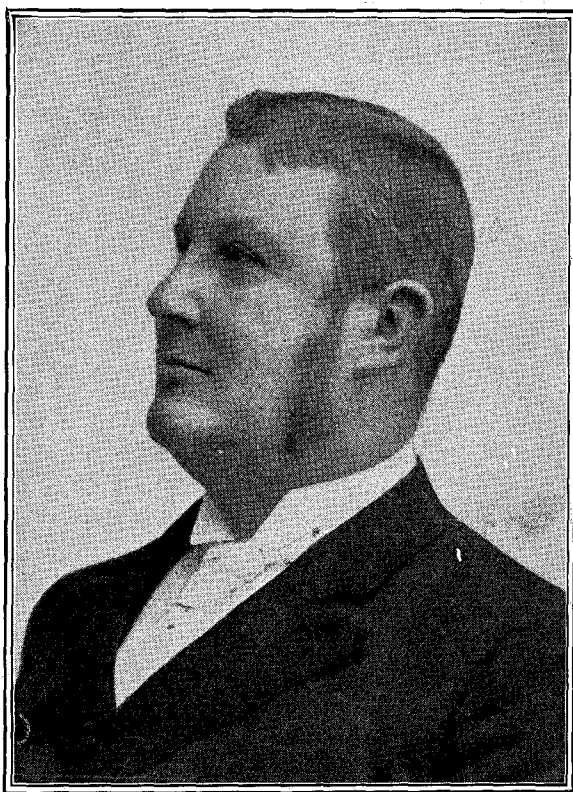
THE Russian woman is as free, as strong-minded, and as accomplished a creature as the American woman, declares Victor du Bled in the *Revue Hebdomaire* (Paris). She is only inferior to her transatlantic sister in her lack of practical wisdom and the spirit of organization. Her prototype, he says, is that strange and interesting figure, Sofia Kovalevski, who was at the same time an eminent mathematician and a thing of fashion and caprice, and who at the age of thirteen fell desperately in love with Dostoevski, the novelist, a man three times her age. At seventeen she contracted a fictitious marriage for the sake of escaping from the paternal roof, in order to take a university course. This woman of whims and fancies, devoted to learning, hated her reputation for science, because she fancied it kept her from being loved. She was in her reckless independence a representative of all those strong qualities which are comprised in the idiosyncrasy of a true Russian. Mr. Du Bled continues:

"The Russian woman is freer than any other woman of Europe. In many ways she is like an American, yet in Russia, as in America, the feminist movement does not imply any revolt against the other sex. Men rather encourage the unbridled passion for culture which possesses 'the new woman.' While the people of Western Europe, heirs of classical civilization, found their legislation on the ancient code of Rome, the Russians draw from

another source, the *Russkaia Pravda*, Russian law, the pandect of Yaroslav the Great, enacted about the middle of the eleventh century A.D. This pandect was merely a résumé of immemorial common law and oral tradition, and in it was established the principle of equality between the sexes."

The Russian woman of the tenth century, says this writer, was stalwart, brave, and adventurous. Women soldiers, true Amazons, were numerous. A man must subdue a woman in a wrestling match before he was accepted as a lover, and marriage was always accomplished by force. A woman could marry without consent of parents, and her dower was always at her own exclusive disposal. It was not uncommon for women to sit on the judicial bench. Queens and princesses commanded regiments. Byzantine Christianity for a short time humiliated, even degraded, women, but the modern Russian woman has risen to her pristine dignity. To quote further:

"The code of Yaroslav proclaimed woman's equality with man both from a natural and a social standpoint. The Byzantine monastics, the Tartar jurisconsults, succeeded in debasing her for three centuries, ending with the eighteenth. Even to-day two elements are discernible in the spirit of the Russian woman. There are independence, reckless heroism, combined with the poetic dreaminess which belongs by nature to the naturally democratic and collectivist Slav. On the other hand, the Russian woman



DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE.

His appointment as Premier, with a mandate to form a conciliatory cabinet for Hungary, marks the advent of peace between the Crown and the Hungarians.

exhibits the reverence for authority and paralyzing submissiveness which are based upon Byzantine asceticism."

Peter the Great finally emancipated his feminine subjects, and nowadays women in Russia, while they follow Parisian fashions, are masculine in the assertion of their rights. Even when married they manage their fortunes, if they have any, just as they choose. They fill the teaching professions. They are found in business as well as in medicine, but they do not incline to the law. This author adds:

"Many young widows and many girls live alone. They go to the theater and travel alone and manage their own affairs. Far from, incurring ridicule by this spirit of emancipation, only the woman who is afraid to travel unattended is considered ridiculous. The last barriers to her liberty have one by one fallen, and the Russian woman is now one of the freest and happiest of women in the civilized world."

The education of women in Russia is of the highest order. There are nine women's colleges in St. Petersburg and Moscow severally, and sixteen in other cities. Of the women students of Moscow we are told:

"The dignity and purity of their lives, their tenacity of purpose, their stoical patience under suffering, are worthy of admiration. . . . As happiness as well as unhappiness makes a lasting impression of pleasure or pain upon her heart, the Russian may be called in this respect the most womanly of women."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Monroe and San Francisco.—The German press speak with some bitterness of President Roosevelt's declaration that he desires no foreign aid for the victims of the San-Francisco disaster. The Germans were making elaborate preparations for the relief of those who have suffered from the earthquake and fire on the Pacific Coast. But the unexpected utterance of our President at once put a stop to the efforts of the American colony in Berlin, as well as the general sympathetic efforts of the Germans. The *Tageblatt*, of Berlin, comments upon the despatch addressed by the President to the directors of the German-American steamboat companies, in which he declared that no material assistance was necessary. This paper says that in such calamities as that of San Francisco the giving and receiving of assistance are honorable to both parties. The writer adds that this is a new application of the Monroe Doctrine and charges President Roosevelt with de-

siring to show the independence of the United States, and the unwillingness of the Western Continent to receive any aid from Europe. To quote:

"The President of the United States evidently desires to affirm the superiority of his country, even to the sympathy of the Old World, and to proclaim to foreign nations that while they may be expected to take a platonic interest in the sufferings of the Western World they must not undertake to render any solid or material assistance."

Payment of Members of Parliament.—The London *Spectator* has always opposed the idea of salaried members of Parliament. Goldwin Smith, writing to this journal, expresses his agreement with *The Spectator's* view, and thus controverts the Prime Minister's argument based on the practise of the colonies:

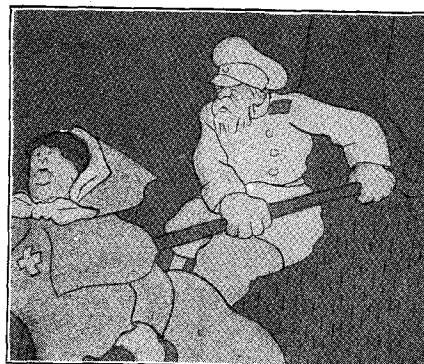
"I have all my life voted for the Labor candidate when a good one presented himself, and cheerfully contributed to his election fund, deeming it in the interest of the whole community that labor should be directly represented in the councils of the nation. I heartily welcome the Labor vote for the reduction of armaments. But I confess that what I have seen on this side of the Atlantic leads me to share your misgivings about anything which can

give public life more of the character of a trade. The Parliament of Great Britain would surely lose dignity by the change. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, I venture to think, when he points to the colonies for a justification of the measure, hardly takes into account, at least so far as Canada is concerned, the difference in social structure between Great Britain and a colony. We have here no such class of independent men of means as that which hitherto has largely filled your House of Commons. The leaders of our commerce can not afford to leave their business for Parliament; or if they do, it is apt to be in the interest of their business rather than in that of the community at large. We thus find it necessary to pay for the labor of representation. I am sorry to add that, while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, if he wants an example of a worthy people, can not do better than look here, if he wants an example of political perfection he might look more profitably elsewhere. He probably did not watch the course of the last session of our Parliament, and mark the ominous concurrence of the facile passing of a sinister party measure with a large increase in the salaries of members of both Houses, the granting of a salary to the leader of the opposition, and the creation of a number of pensions."

GERMAN steamship companies cleared \$5,000,000 last year.—*London Times.*



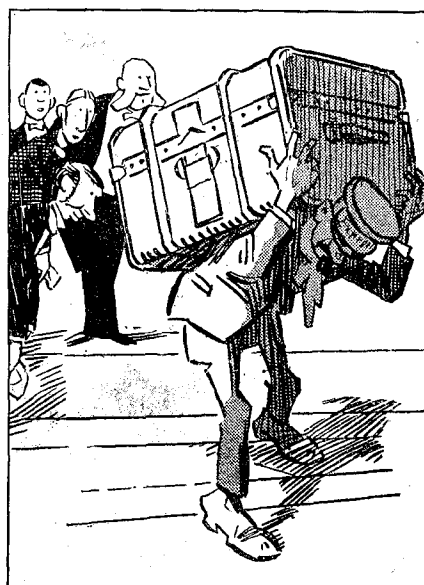
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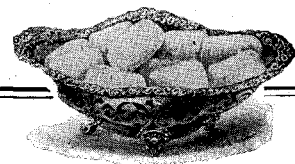
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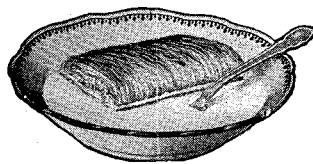
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San Francisco.

By WALLACE IRWIN.

She laughed upon her hills out there
Beside her bays of misty blue;
The gayest hearts, the sweetest air
That any City ever knew.

For I have whistled all the songs
That thrilled upon her care-free breath,
And I have mingled with her throngs—
But never in the thought of Death.

Lady of Ventures, Joy of Earth,
How more the pity for your moans
With all the blossoms of your mirth
Crushed, like your Youth, beneath the stones!
—From *Collier's Weekly*.

Reveille.

By P. HABBERTON FULHAM.

As some great captain, ere the morn be red,
Might watch his tired ranks sleeping in the dew,
Linger a moment, with some sense of rue,
Then bid reveillé sound o'er quick and dead:—
So the loth sun-god leaves his cloudy bed,
Then, swift the heavy hangings striding through,
Bids the dawn's silver bugles sound anew,
His golden banners streaming overhead:—
Like camp-fire smoke the mist of morning stirs,
Like strewn arms seem the dewy glistenings,
And, as that shining clarion peals on high,
Up spring the trees like bright-faced warriors,
Behind him each his cloak of shadow flings,
And one great shout of color shakes the sky!
—From *The Outlook* (London).

The Garden.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

I know a garden, sweet and beautiful,
Where tall flowers grow, as fragrant all as those
Which make the longed-for country wonderful—
The lily and the rose
And smaller blossoms of forgotten naming
That kindle its dim corners into flaming
Or welcome the tired eyesight to repose.

Beyond, the noisy city keeps her march
With fevered step, with shoutings and with cries;
Her iron streets beneath the hot sun parch;
She glares at glaring skies.
Within these charmed walls a hidden fountain,
Whispers lost memories of moor and mountain.
Singing to heavy hearts low lullabies.

The weary city girdles it with stone
And breathes her sodden breath about the walls—
The city seeks to slay it there alone!
Peace still upon it falls.
For the soft breeze that stirs its heavy roses
Comes laden with the scent of country posies
And in its rustling all the country calls.

Imprisoned! Are you in me or without,
Strange garden, all unknown to alien sight?
The cruel city presses all about,
But, flushed with fairy light,
Your moving branches by far winds set blowing,
And mystic flowers in your borders growing,
I know you mine by right.

—From *The Century Magazine* (May).

Lovers' Lane.

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

It goes beneath a checkered arch.
Of leaf and sunlight, oak and larch;
Athwart a mead of meadow-sweet,
A field of lily-bordered wheat;
Through groves of bridal birch it turns
And mossy hollows, deep in ferns;

"I'll taught by pain men really know not what good water's worth."

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Then up a hill and down a glen,
From Nowhere out and back again;
And many feet have worn it plain—
That errant way of Lovers' Lane.

There, unafraid, the wood-folk play;
There wanton briars dip and sway
To catch and keep whatever comes
And make much work for clumsy thumbs
Of loosing tress and lacing shoe—
Such tasks as lovers love to do.
Of tales there told with eye or tongue
I need not tell—if ye were young—
Nor yet of castles reared in Spain
By architects of Lovers' Lane.

If Lovers' Lane ye wander through,
That roadway's rule is "two by two,"
Altho the path is wondrous strait;
For here's a hedge, and there's a gate,
A brook, a stile, a quaking moss,
The strong must help the weak to cross;
Then, deep in shade ere set of sun,
Its dells are never safe for one—
Still (must the sorry truth be known?)
In Lovers' Lane I walk alone!
—From Scribner's Magazine (May).

Chinon.

BY FRANK TAYLOR.

In that blest nook of broad Tourain,
Where strays Vienne among the flowers,
Mistress of all the goodly plain,
White Chinon lifts her crown of towers
Above the green and golden fen,
White Chinon by the blue Vienne.

To Chinon by the blue Vienne
She came, the heavenly-hearted Maid,
And boys and babes she turned to men
And men to gods through Christ her aid,
And one and all she led them forth
To battle in the wasted North.

Lilies of gold and sword of flame,
Down the steep path she rode sublime,
And well ye know what way she came
To Rheims and Rouen in due time;
Wherefore I wot that, when ye stand
At Chinon, it is holy land.

Likewise for him, who first drew breath
Among the vines by Chinon town,
Who laughed the Philistines to death

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Makes and burns its own gas. Produces a safe, powerful, white, steady light, at a cost of a week. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, cheaper than kerosene. Over 100 styles—every one warranted. Agents wanted everywhere.

The Best Light Company,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

And mocked their dismal Dagoes down,
For Master Frangoys Rabelais,
In Chinon keep high holiday.

And yours the loss, if ye should fail
To climb the cliff, when day is dead,
And moonlight floods the shadowy vale
As tho Vienne had burst her bed,
For best of all is Chinon then,
White Chinon by the blue Vienne.

—From *The Spectator* (London).

The Rachmaninoff Prelude.

BY GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT.

I hear the distant, far retreat,
The ponderous tread
Of the ancient dead,
The ominous beat of invisible feet.
I hear the undersong of death—
Through darkling mists it echoeth
In aching, desolate, haunting strains.
I hear the Past stalk by in chains,
I hear God's bugle thoughts resound,
I hear the time-spurred ages tread
Up steep, eternal hills that bound
The unpenit skies. And yet again
That awful tread
Of the ancient dead,
Passing beyond man's trembling ken,
And on and on
And fainter, farther, on and on,
The beat of far retreating feet,
The ponderous tread
Of the ancient dead.

—From *The Smart Set* (May).

After the Song.

BY RICHARD KIRK.

I am the string the master snapt—
I knew the mastery of the bow;
I thrilled with song. And now I know
That done with me
The great musician sets me free.

I am the string the master snapt—
I thrill no more with living song.
I know his peace: for brief or long,
Or well or ill,
I yielded to the master's will.

—From *The Metropolitan Magazine* (May).

A Song of Grief.

BY GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN.

The bird that sings my dead to me
From that far dawn of day,
Is just a common robin
In the weary month of May.

Oh, that month of May was weary
With its drift of apple-bloom,
And the touch of alien sunshine
On the long night of the room!—

On the room's long night of struggle,
And the endless grip of pain—
I wish that I might never hear
A robin sing again.

I wish that I might never see
That bloom across the way.
The heart of Springtime breaks for me
Whenever it is May.

—From *The Smart Set* (May).

Vespers.

BY H. H. BASHFORD.

The day long have I toiled at oars,
The river broadened as I went,
And now each herb of evening pours
Upon the air its inmost scent.

Fast gathered to their mother hill,
The young plantations drowse and dream,

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And down the valley bright and still
Like golden satin shines the stream;

While red behind their bars of elm
The sunset fires begin to fade,
And tender mists to overwhelm
The pastures with a silver shade.

Till presently there comes to me,
For requiem of this good day gone,
The tranquil benedictite
Of twilight bells from Basildon.

So silken clear, so soft and far,
It seems the dusk has scarcely stirred,
While o'er the reeds one silver star
Remains God's last unspoken word.

—From *The Spectator* (London).

A Feat of Naval Engineering.—Mr. Henry Townsend, writing in *Harper's Weekly*, tells of the rapid construction of ten torpedo-boats under the direction of Lewis Nixon. The boats were assembled in the navy-yard at Sebastopol under conditions fit to try the spirit of even such an indomitable ship-master as Peter the Great. Says Mr. Townsend:

The space allotted to Mr. Nixon was at the end of the yard and was, in fact, only a courtyard paved with cobblestones which ran along a sea-wall five feet high. Along this wall the boats had to be built; and as there was no other way of launching them, it was necessary to lift them bodily from the ways by means of a great derrick. But there was no time to consider difficulties; there was only time enough to build the boats. It was arranged to build three of them at the edge of the wall so that these might be readily lifted into the water, but the positions assigned to the other seven imposed the task of skidding them sidewise in order to get them under the derrick arm.

In the course of time material for the ten boats arrived, after a transshipment at Antwerp, in a state of deplorable and almost hopeless confusion. A great deal of it had been seriously damaged. Angles were bent, plates were distorted, boxes were broken, and many parts had been altogether lost. And only six weeks before the first torpedo-boat must be in the water! However, the material was collected, apportioned, and erected in place for riveting. Each vessel had to have 62,000 rivets driven in it, the hulls had to be faired, lines for machinery run, struts and bearings lined up, gun-foundations prepared, two engines of 300 horse-power set up on each vessel, with tanks, pipes, and auxiliaries fitted in place, and a great deal of this work could not be settled on until the hull itself was in shape.

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Speaking of coffee a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks, after using Postum, I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion."

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"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 or 20 minutes and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage."

"There's a reason," for Postum.

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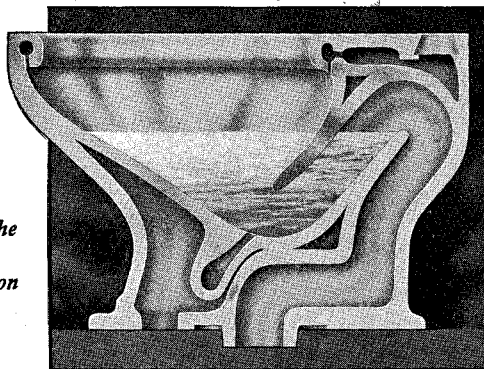
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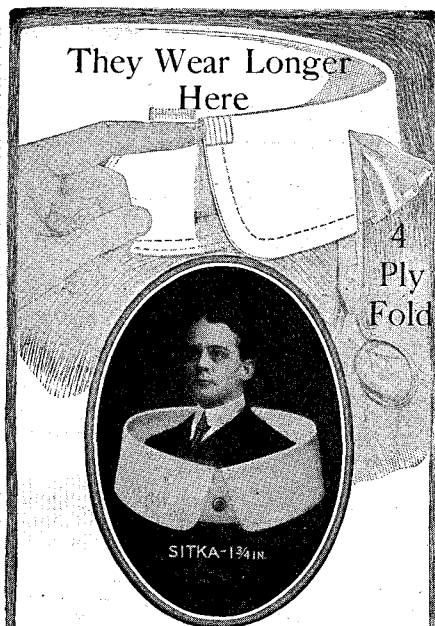
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Then, where the finger points in the illustration, the corners of inside materials are cut away so the collar will fold more times in the laundry without breaking.

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WHAT IS ART? A powerful and searching discussion of the principles and tests of true art, by LEO TOLSTOY. Translated by AYLMER MAUDE. Small 12mo. cloth, 268 pages 80c. net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

At the same time workmen speaking a foreign tongue had to be selected and arranged in proper gangs so that all work could go on at once. Methods of work at variance with the plan of the builder had to be overcome and explained, and even habits had to be changed to suit the man who knew that no excuse, no matter how plausible, could ever cover a failure to launch the vessels on time. It is said that the men were proud of working in the "Amerikansky Prospekt," as they christened the cobble-paved court where the torpedo-boats were built. And when Nixon would pass a group of them in the evening they would never fail to let him know that they were there and that they recognized him. Their method was ingenious; they would give voice to about all the English they knew and say, loudly enough to be heard by him, "Hurry up, —it, hurry up!" And it must be said that this form of greeting sounds suspiciously like a quotation. In all probability it was a potent factor in the accomplishment of the remarkable task.

Some Earthquake Experiences.—The grand-opera stars, who were in San Francisco during the earthquake and fire, and who fled east on the first train, have given the press some of the most interesting accounts of the disaster that have appeared. Herr Ruhlmann is such a good sleeper that he never noticed the earthquake, and slept soundly till eight o'clock, his usual hour for waking. With the others, however, it was different. Caruso was seen on a street corner at 5:30 A.M. with wrecked buildings and fleeing fugitives all around, rehearsing solos from various operas, to find if the earthquake had affected his voice. Upon his arrival in New York he said to a *Globe* reporter:

"When I was awakened by the shock, I opened my eyes and said: 'What is it? What is it?' I thought it was my valet, Martino, coming into the room to wake me. I thought he was shaking me. The next moment I thought differently. I sat up in the bed, which was rocking like a ship at sea. Everything in the room was going round and round. The chandelier was trying to touch the ceiling, and the chairs were all chasing each other. Crash—crash—crash! I jumped out of bed and ran to the window. I threw it open and looked out.

"It was a terrible scene. Everywhere the walls were falling and clouds of yellow dust were rising. The earth was still quaking. My God! I thought it would never stop. I put my hand to my forehead—like that—and waited. It seemed like eternity.

"When the floor of the hotel became quiet I ran to the door and out into the corridor. Such screaming I never heard in my life before. Everywhere women, men, children, running about in their night clothes.

"I put on my trousers. Oh, first I put on my shirt. I did not take time to look for anything except my jewelry. I snatched up my watch, my diamond pin, and my rings. Then I did what you call—skiddoo.

"I was on the third floor, so I had to run down stairs to the lobby. The first person I saw was Journet. He was coming down from his room on the first floor. We ran out together into the street. By this time all the guests were running out of the hotel. I can never—no never—forget the scene.

"We all huddled together for an hour, waiting for another shock. But it did not come then. No, it waited until we ventured back into the hotel—then it came. Again I ran out into the street. Oh, my poor heart—it was going now tum-tum-tum, very quick—like that!

"After a while my valet, Martino, he got my trunk from my room. I would not go up, but Martino he was the brave fellow. He put my clothes, my pajamas, into the trunk, but he forgot lots of things. Yes, he forgot my soap, my brush and comb, and other little things. But they do not matter. Ah, yes, I forgot; my opera costumes, they were all destroyed; my beautiful costumes."

The further adventures of the famous tenor included the hold-up of four Chinamen whom he ordered, at the point of a pistol, to release his trunk. "I put my hand in my hip pocket and drew a

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revolver. "You give me my trunk; or I will shoot you," he said, but not even the threatening pose of the singer could deter the thieves who were, however, driven off by the timely arrival of a soldier—a "gendarme" in Caruso's terms. A photograph of the President, bearing his signature, figured as a passport for the singer. "When they saw the picture of the President," he said, "they would do anything for me."

Mme. Sembrich also gave a graphic account of the flight from the doomed city. She told of the confusion following the shock, the terror of the crowds, the massing of the fugitives on the beach near the Presidio, and then of the final departure from San Francisco. The *New York Times*, from which we quote, reports her story:

"After the night on the beach, the sun rose blood red, making the stretch of water a sea of fire to the west, while to the east there was a sea of fire from the burning city. Overhead the moon and stars lingered in the heavens. Then came a slow, dull, tramping sound. It was the procession of convicts being marched in files of twos from the prison, which was threatened by the flames. Mounted soldiers led them, and files of soldiers marched by the poor creatures. It was like some terrible death procession.

"Then came the soldiers to us and ordered us to move. We were between fire and water. We fled toward the Oakland Ferry in a long procession of beasts and humans. It was a two-hour march, turned here and there by the soldiers on guard. We tramped on through the ruins in the fierce heat of the sun and the flanking flames. As the fire crept up on parts of the city thought to have been safe, the sick and wounded stretched in the street on mattresses were dragged foot by foot away. It was a strange and terrible march. Hundreds of men and women were without anything but night clothes and under clothes. I saw a man in his underwear marching grimly ahead with a phonograph under his arm, a woman with a cage of birds, others with parrots, dogs, children, bundles, and other things they held dear.

"I can not admire the American people too much—the way they showed their nerve and the way they helped each other. One man who was trying to help a laborer move his things was told by the laborer that he had no money to pay him. 'We are all poor to-day,' the helper replied. 'Yesterday I was rich, and to-day you and I are poor together.'"

Longworth and Longfellow.—The *Saturday Evening Post* prints the following anecdote of the Ohio Congressman:

It was shortly before his marriage to Alice Roosevelt that Congressman Longworth was quite unexpectedly presented, at a large reception, to Samuel Longfellow, a brother of the poet. Now Longworth, be it remembered, is nothing if not a modest man, and he was just then in a somewhat rattled condition because of all the notoriety showered upon him by a gratuitous daily press.

He did not know what to say, and so he said only:

"Our names are almost similar, aren't they?"

Mr. Longfellow smiled kindly.

"Yes," he quickly quoted; "'worth makes the man and the lack of it the fellow.'"

Professor Curie, the Discoverer of Radium.—Less than seven years ago Prof. Pierre Curie, in collaboration with his wife, presented to the world the history of their researches which had finally been crowned by the discovery of a new chemical element. This element they called "radium" on account of its remarkable radio-activity. Immediately the sensational properties of this rare substance gave the discoverers a world-wide fame. Scientists foretold almost revolutionizing possibilities once the mineral could be produced at a reasonable cost. To

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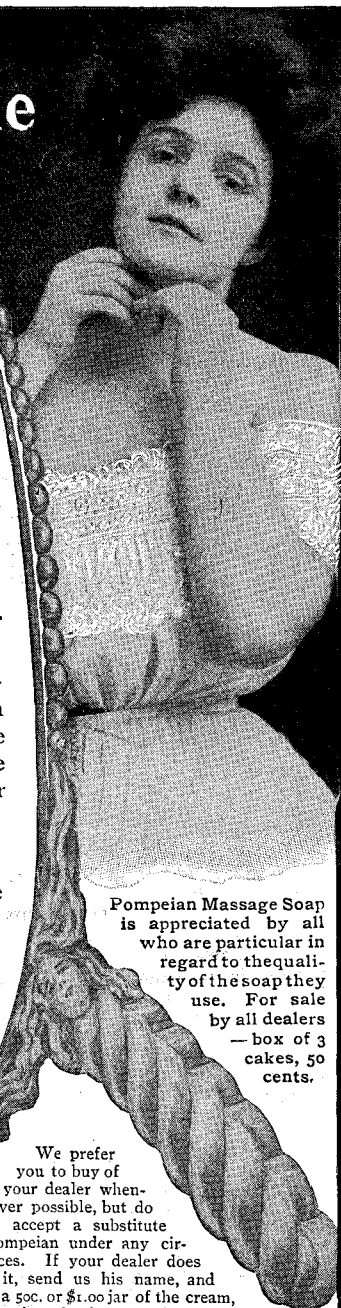
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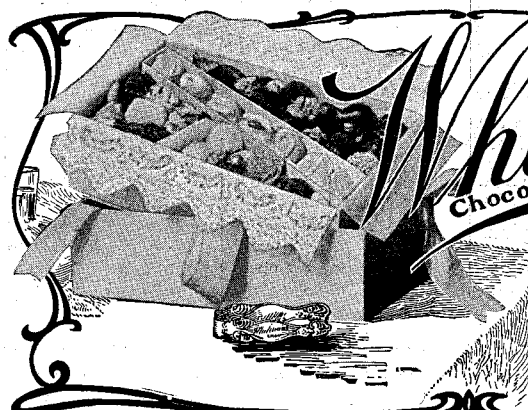
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the task, therefore, of making their discovery a commercial success the two Curies devoted their lives, and the tragic death of Professor Curie on the 19th of April has caused a shock to the scientific world. He was born in Paris, in 1859, says the *New York Times*, and early manifested a scientific bent. The *Times* continues:

He was educated at the Sorbonne, and when only twenty years old began chemical experimentation on his own account. In his researches he was aided by Marie Sklodowska, a Pole, who was born at Warsaw, in 1868, and who after studying chemistry and physics there went to Paris to continue her work.

Curie became a professor in the School of Physics and Chemistry at Paris in 1893, and about the same time married Mlle. Sklodowska, who had already attracted considerable attention by her contributions to scientific publications.

The couple, both entirely devoted to science, passed through many hardships together. Neither had any fortune, and with the few thousand francs which they earned it was by no means easy to make both ends meet. They took a house in the suburb of Paris called Bourg-la-Reine, a couple of miles from the walls of the city, and it is related of them that, in order to save carfare, they each day made the journey from their home to their laboratory, in the Rue Lhomond, on bicycles.

It was in the little laboratory in the Rue Lhomond that the experiments which resulted in the discovery that has already revolutionized chemistry, and which may revolutionize the practise of medicine, were conducted. The Curies began by studying the magnetic properties of steel, but in a little while the study of the conductivity of air under the influence of the rays of uranium and thorium led them to the path which ended in the finding of radium.

The efforts of the Curies recently had been directed toward cheapening the cost of radium, its expense being at present the chief obstacle to more general experiments with it and its use in medical practise. It takes 5,000 tons of uranium residues to produce 1 kilo (2.2 pounds) of radium, and the cost of handling these residues is \$2,000 a ton. It would be impossible to obtain pure radium by chemical analysis, and the far more sensitive electrical method is employed. Professor Curie said he could detect the presence of a radio-active substance in such a minute quantity that it would require 5,000 times the amount to show it on the spectroscopic.

The professor was frequently forced to delay his tests for three or four hours, by reason of the fact that he had been exposed to radium and that his clothes had become so radio-active as to prevent him from going near his instruments. The Curies' laboratory became so thoroughly impregnated with radium that they had to move into another place for their experiments. Both the professor and his wife recently became ill through the effects of radium.

Professor Curie in 1904 refused the decoration of the Legion of Honor. "I am of the opinion," he said, "that the hope of receiving decorations is not necessary as an inducement to acts of devotion or courage."

The Prince and the Earthquake.—Apropos of the San Francisco disturbance the *New York Tribune* tells of the experience of King Edward, some fifteen years ago, during the shock which startled the Italian Riviera. When the earthquake came he was stopping with his equerry at a hotel in the affected region.

Every room in the hotel where King Edward,

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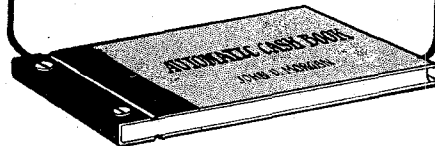
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then Prince of Wales, was staying, groaned with its walls, creaked with its floors and rattled with its furniture. All the dogs in it howled together, and the noisy macaw in the manager's office screeched at the top of his voice. Then came a lull, as sudden as the disturbance, and the smothered sound of many a slippered foot and soft, rustling dressing-gowns were heard hurrying along the corridors and down the marble stairs. And the prince? At the first suggestion of danger his faithful equerry, General Sir Stanley Clarke, bounded out of bed, and making his way across the smoking-saloon knocked at the door of the prince's bedroom.

"What's the matter?" asked a drowsy voice.

"There's an earthquake! Come, sir!" was the shouted reply.

"Then why don't you send it away?" was the royal answer.

"Won't you come outside, sir?"

"Outside? No, certainly not! I'm in bed. Go away!"

The equerry, his duty performed, followed the hurrying crowd out into the open air, under the deep blue sky and tranquil stars. After an hour of this peaceful scene alarm died away and every one had returned to the hotel to dress, when the second shock came, driving them all out again into the garden.

The equerry's thoughts again at once flew to the sleeping prince. The heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain was, in a measure, in his special charge. How had he acquitted himself of his sacred stewardship? A twinge of conscience made him feel uncomfortable as he sat out there in the still garden on an inverted watering-pot, expecting the tall chimneys of the diplomat's house across the square to come toppling down over him. He had not aroused the prince at the second shock. So he got up, returned to the hotel, and, passing through the public rooms—his royal Highness was on the ground floor, in a sort of annex, that projected into a private flower-planted court—reached the prince's door and knocked. There was no response. He knocked again. Still no answer. A third, louder than before—loud enough, in fact, to arouse all the Seven Sleepers. But still no answering voice. And then the horrid truth, sudden as was the earthquake shock, flashed into the wretched equerry's mind. Something was wrong. Had the prince perished? In an instant he had flung the door open and dashed across the anteroom. The curtains at the door of the bed-chamber were drawn close together. With a frenzied hand he seized them and drew them apart. As he did so something—but whether an aerolite, a thunderbolt, or a falling beam he knew not—struck him full in the face. Strange lights danced before his eyes. His head swam, and in a momentary faintness he leaned against the door. But the next moment a voice fell on his ear, grave and reproachful:

"Look here, Clarke, I won't have any more of this, and if you don't shut up making that beastly row, and let me go to sleep, I'll shy the other boot at you."

The Family Tree of Princess Ena.—The King of Spain is about to transgress the laws of the Bourbons, in marrying Ena, the Princess of Battenberg. Neither Jewish nor Moorish blood, according to the laws, shall flow in the veins of any Queen of Spain. And Ena, says the *Jewish Voice*, is descended from one Isaac Haucke, an eighteenth-century Jew—a fact which causes much shaking of heads among the Spanish grandees. "One of them recently

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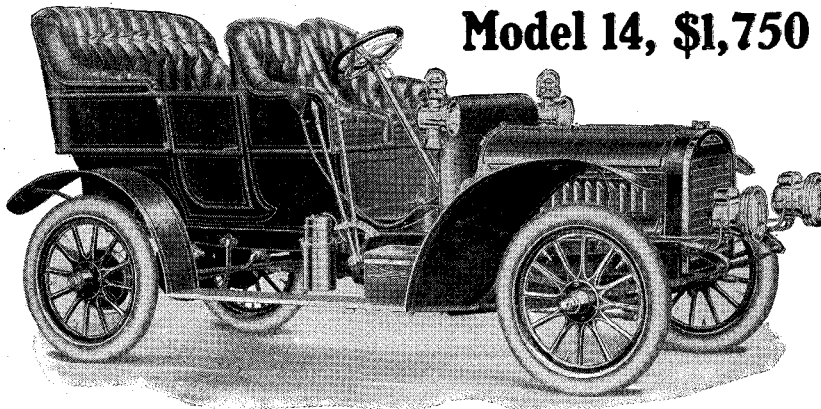
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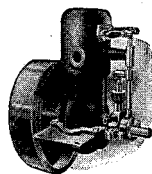
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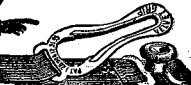
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(Mention this paper.)

reproached Alfonso," continues the *Jewish Voice*, "pointing to the low origin of his bride-to-be."

"Never mind," said Alfonso, "I'll marry her if she has ten Jews among her ancestors. And, by the way, they say that I look somewhat like a Jew myself."

The Jew ancestor of Ena is accounted for as follows: The gentleman in question was an official of the Landgravine of Hesse and attended her on her great Russian journey. His name was Isaac Hauke, but he changed the Isaac when, later on, he married the Landgravine's maid of honor and embraced the Protestant faith. Hauke's son became Secretary of State, and in 1829 was made a Polish count. Previous to that he had married a parson's daughter named Schweppenhauer. The children of Count Hauke used to play with the little ones of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and one of the princes, Alexander, fell in love with one of the girls and married her, receiving the name of Prince of Battenberg. Ena is the granddaughter of Alexander and Countess Hauke.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Reproof.—One day a little boy came to school with very dirty hands and the teacher said to him:

"Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if I came to school with soiled hands?"

"I wouldn't say anything," was the prompt reply. "I'd be too polite."—*New York World.*

Something to Please the Children.

By WALLACE IRWIN.

Something to please the children,

Something to entertain!

Shall I dance, my dears, or wiggle my ears,

Or balance myself on a cane?

Shall I stand at the parlor casement

And sing to the crowd below?

Or pour hot tea over Grandpa's knee

In a comical way I know?

Something to please the children;

Anything droll will do!

Shall I lash myself to the mantel shelf

And poke my feet up the flue?

Shall I spill hot wax on the carpet

Or cover my nose with soot,

Or gum my hair, or drop a chair

On the top of my gouty foot?

Something to please the children;

Something that's light and gay!

Shall I whistle and scream at the butcher's team

So the horses will run away?

Shall I hang the cat to the curtain,

Or scare Aunt Jane with a mouse?

Shall I stutter and groan through the telephone

And then set fire to the house?

Something to please the children;

Nothing that's trite and tame!

They crow with glee as they come to me—

I'm never at loss for a game.

They greet me as Uncle Henry,

And jolly good times they see

In the jovial ways and genial plays

Of an elderly man like me.

—From *The Saturday Evening Post.*

The Joker Joked.—Ex-Delegate Rodey, of New Mexico, tells this story in Washington.

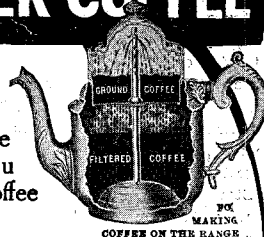
In a Southwestern town two friends arranged a plan to "take in tenderfeet." One would boast before strangers, flourish his revolver and say: "See that man down the street smokin' a cigar? I'll shoot that cigar in two!"

Crack! Back would come the yell, "Hyar, Bill, you stop spoilin' my cigars!" The stranger was usually duly impressed. But one day a tenderfoot demurred. "I'll bet \$10 you can't hit a barn door at 100 yards!"

Bill and the stranger went around the corner. A shot was heard. Then Bill returned, looking glum. "That tarnation greenhorn," he growled, "set that barn door up edgewise!"—*Detroit News.*

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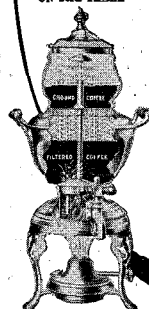
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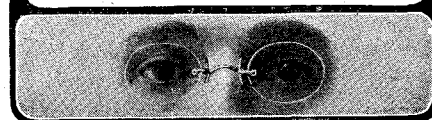
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How the Boy Fooled Them.—There is a good story told of a man who has become a most successful merchant. A few years ago he was employed as an office boy and messenger for a large firm. He was sent to collect an account from a firm which was considered very "shaky," and was told to get the money at all hazards. The debtors gave the lad a check for \$250. He went to the bank at once to cash it, and was told by the cashier that there was not enough funds in to meet it.

"How much short?" asked the lad.

"Seven dollars," was the answer.

It lacked but a minute or two of the time for the bank to close. The boy felt in his pockets, took out \$7, and pushing it through the window, said, "Put that to the credit of Blank & Co."

The cashier did so, whereupon the boy presented the check and got the money. Blank & Co. failed the next day.—*Bamberg Herald*.

Modern Gallantry.—THE MAN (in the street car)—"Take my seat, madam."

THE WOMAN—"Thank you, but I also get out at the next corner."—*Chicago Daily News*.

A Carnegie Proposal.—FATHER—"Can you support her in the manner to which she is accustomed?"

SUITOR—"Yes, sir; if you will raise an equal amount."—*New York Sun*.

A Broad Permit.—Mr. Linton Park, who is now an inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa., was among those who joined in the chorus, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." He enlisted at Washington, and was assigned to the Second District of Columbia regiment.

Mr. Park was then, as now, a vegetarian. While he could assimilate everything connected with his answer to the call of duty from the stand of patriotism, he could not assimilate the army pork. It was plain that if the Government wished to do the square thing by Mr. Park it would have to show broad-mindedness in the matter of rations.

So he took his troubles to President Lincoln, and explained that in some respects he was like the children of Israel after they set out from Egypt. He could not forget the leeks and onions with which he was wont to regale himself back in Indiana County.

Lincoln smiled. "You want me to turn you out to graze like Nebuchadnezzar?" he asked.

"It would beat salt pork," was Mr. Park's reply. Thereupon Mr. Lincoln wrote carelessly on an ordinary sheet of paper:

"The bearer, Linton Park, is herewith granted permission to browse wherever he chooses."

Mr. Park saw the humor in the note, and enjoyed it quite as much as Lincoln did. He also enjoyed his privilege of "browsing." The note is still in his possession.—*Youth's Companion*.

Just the Thing.—"We're starting a circulating library for the use of the inmates," said the prison visitor. "Is there any particular book you'd like to make use of?"

"Why, yes," replied the convict. "If I could only use it right I'd like to have a railroad guide."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Cooperative Fooling.—One day in the spring-time two young men were sauntering through the woods just outside of the college town along a path greatly in favor with the students. When they reached the little spring they stopped for a drink. They were about to proceed on their way when their eyes caught the glint of a small metal box lying close up under a jagged stone in the pool just below the spring.

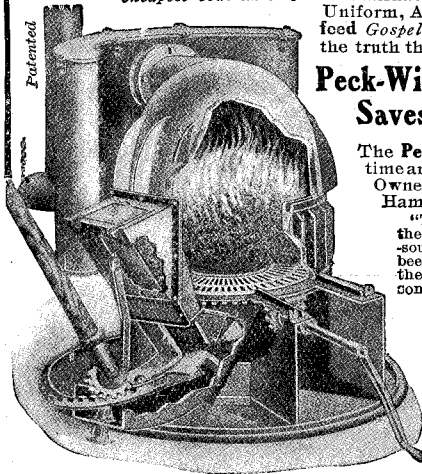
"What d'you suppose that is, Dick?"

"Don't know, Billy. I'm going to fish it up and find out."

The water in the pool was two or three feet deep; the stone proved to be heavier than it appeared, and

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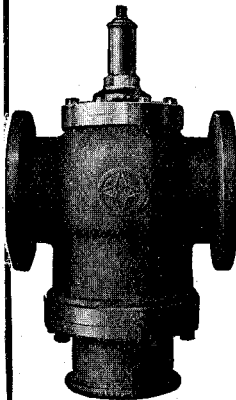
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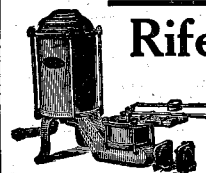
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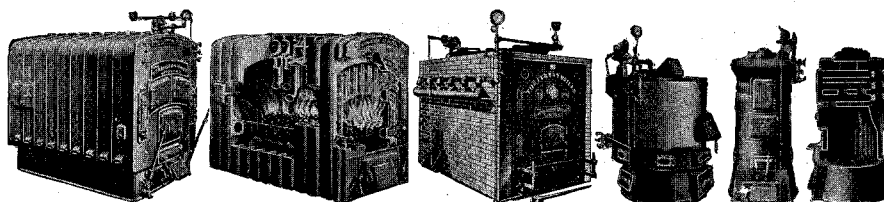
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it rested on one end of the metal box, which was partly sunken in the gravel of the pool. Considerable puffing and splashing and damage to clothing took place before the box was landed.

Opening it, the two found within a flat piece of wood, at which they gazed in solemn silence.

"If my reckoning is correct," remarked one of them at last, "this is the thirty-second of March."

"This is undoubtedly the day after the last day of March, Billy," responded the other, gravely.

The wood within the metal box was thus inscribed:

"Have the kindness to replace me, without needless delay, in the nice, shiny metal box, and then carefully wedge us back under the big rock, so that we can catch the eye of the next fool freshman that happens along."

Then ensued more puffing, more splashing, and further damage to the new spring suits, until everything was just as before.—*Youth's Companion*.

His Lucid Answer.—One day as Pat halted at the top of the river-bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor."

"Ah! How many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all, sir?"

The driver of the watering-cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All the water yez don't see there now, sor."—*Christian Advocate*.

One on the Printer.—We offer all necessary apologies to the persons concerned, of whom in last issue we are made to say "fumigates his garments," when we attempted to say "fulminates his arguments." We are disposed to blame the printer, of course.—*Presbyterian Standard*.

Made the Bear Work.—Bill Winters is one of the heroes who use their wit to save their strength. During a camping trip in the Maine woods Bill was easily the laziest man in the party.

Finally his exasperated comrades told him that if he did not kill something besides time they would pack him off home.

The next morning Bill borrowed a rifle and went off up the mountain. Two hours later the men in camp saw Bill running down again as fast as he could come, and close behind him was a bear. The men watched the chase with loaded rifles ready. On reaching camp Bill turned and shot the bear.

When the men could stop laughing, one of them said, "Bill, what on earth possessed you to run that distance, with the bear so close, when you might have killed him on the hill and saved your breath?"

Bill smiled slowly. "What's the use of killing a bear in the mountains and lugging him in when you can run him in?" he asked.—*Boston Herald*.

How they Sing it in Boston.—Every one labors except our distinguished progenitor.

He reposes in a recumbent position within our residence through the day,

His pedal extremities idling upon the bronze of the steam radiator,

Serenely engaged in extracting nebulous atmosphere from a tobacco receptacle of mundane matter.

Our maternal mentor receives soiled linen for the purpose of cleansing it,

And in this connection I should include filial Ann.

Indeed, everybody is engaged in some variety of occupation in our domestic habitat—

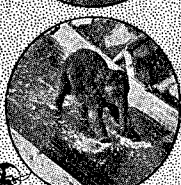
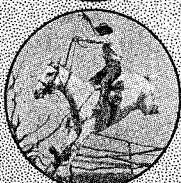
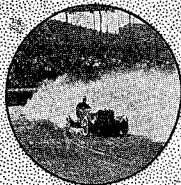
Excluding, as primarily suggested, our distinguished progenitor.—*Springfield Republican*.

PUBLISHER'S CARD (A CORRECTION).

In the column immediately preceding advertisement of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, in our issue of April 7th, was a commendatory estimate of the skill of Dr. Kellogg and of the excellent work done at the institution. The article unfortunately was so placed that it may have led some readers to believe that it was portion of the Sanitarium advertisement, and hence that the Sanitarium was responsible for its insertion. This was not true; it was inserted without the knowledge of Dr. Kellogg or of the Sanitarium. We, ourselves, were alone responsible. The statement: "I witnessed in one day, in about two hours, 13 surgical operations, requiring the opening of the abdominal cavity" should have read, "several of these requiring the opening, etc."

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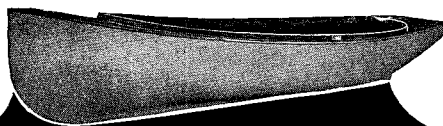
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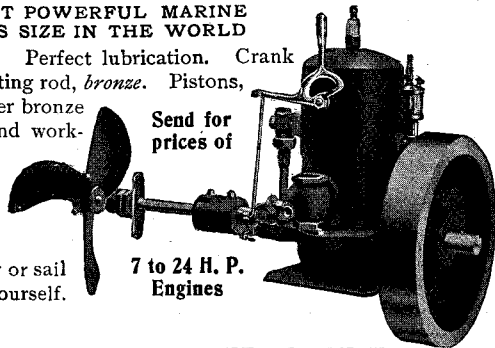
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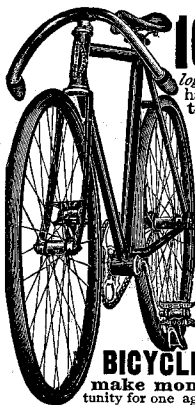
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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

April 21.—English scientists attribute the earthquake in California to the presence of new sun-spots.

Thirteen earthquake shocks are reported in Tuscany. Several buildings are destroyed at Poggibonsi, nineteen miles south of Florence.

April 22.—A son is born to Princess Gustavus Adolphus, wife of the grandson of King Oscar and formerly Princess Margaret of Connaught. The infant is in direct line of succession to the throne of Sweden.

Twenty-five Russian authors at St. Petersburg publish a statement condemning Americans for their treatment of Maxim Gorky.

April 23.—Father Gapon, the Russian revolutionist, who was reported hanged a short time ago, is now said to have been arrested by the Holy Synod for forsaking his priestly orders.

Imperial officials at St. Petersburg are reported to be revising the "Fundamental Laws" in such a way as to leave less power to the Douma.

April 24.—Professor Matteucci, after ascending to the crater of Mount Vesuvius, reports that the cone is reduced in height by 800 feet, while the diameter of the crater has been enlarged from its former size of 1,000 feet to 5,000.

An attempt to kill ex-President Loubet, of France, at his country home spreads terror in Paris, where labor disturbances are feared on May Day.

The Czar announces his intention to open the Russian Parliament in person on May 10.

April 25.—An imposing force of troops is concentrated in Paris and preparations are made to deal with any possible disorder on May Day. Eighty thousand men are now on strike.

April 26.—Arrangements are completed for the unveiling in Paris of a statue to Benjamin Franklin.

M. Clémenceau, French Minister of the Interior, declares that all fears of a social revolution in France are purely chimerical.

Domestic.

April 20.—President Roosevelt declines foreign contributions to the San Francisco relief fund.

The fire in San Francisco is brought under control, and relief measures are taken so promptly that little real suffering is experienced by the survivors.

The last of the Armstrong insurance bills is passed by the New York Senate.

April 21.—Ex-Attorney-General Griggs, before a committee of the House, argues that the legal right of Congress to control Niagara is absolute. Judge Wright, in the Circuit Court, Chicago, decides that Overseer Voliva and Dowie may use the Zion City Tabernacle on alternate days.

April 23.—Major H. C. Tilden, of Governor Pardee's staff, and a member of the San Francisco Relief Committee, is killed by a member of the Citizens' Patrol while in an automobile attending to the duties of his position.

April 24.—The body of John Paul Jones is laid to rest with imposing ceremonies in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis, where it will remain under guard until the new chapel is completed.

Brigadier-General Funston is relieved by General Greely, who calls on the President for 2,500 additional United States troops for service in San Francisco.

Speaking to Yale students, Secretary Taft denounces the "muck-rakers" and declares the right of millionaires to bequeath their fortunes is not inalienable.

April 25.—Another slight earthquake shock is felt in San Francisco.

The trial for heresy of the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, is begun at Batavia, New York.

April 26.—The San Francisco relief fund to date amounts to \$20,600,000.

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It is simply an artificial means of obtaining a free and active circulation in the scalp, without rubbing or irritation, and there are no drugs or lotions employed.

The Cap is used three or four minutes each day, and it only requires about ten days to get the scalp loose and pliable, which condition is absolutely essential to the life and growth of the hair. The hair cannot thrive in a tight and congested scalp.

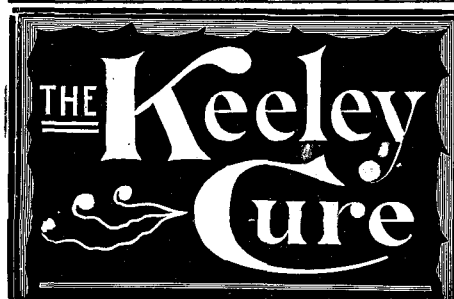
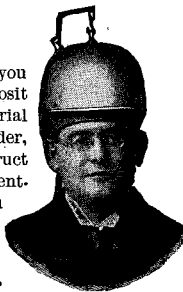
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. O. P., Bandana, Ky.—"Is there any authority for the difference in the pronunciations of the words *cement* and *rise* as nouns and verbs?"

The pronunciation *sem'ent*, sometimes given to the noun *cement*, dates from about the 14th century, but has been almost entirely superseded by the pronunciation *se-ment'* universally applied to the verb. Of the two pronunciations given to *rise*, verb and noun, Johnson takes no notice. Walker, however, in his dictionary published in 1791, says *rise*, *v.*, should be pronounced as if written "*rise*"; and *rise*, *n.*, as if written "*rice*"; then he adds: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, etc., for we sometimes hear 'the *Rise* and Fall of the Roman Empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved by all correct speakers."

This arbitrary decision was not approved by the publishers of a later edition of this book issued in Dublin in 1850: "This consistent pronunciation, tho enforced by our author in a note in this place, is *scarcely known* in Ireland." The pronunciation *rice* is seldom heard in the United States, but was advocated by Webster in 1828, probably following the example of Walker. The Standard Dictionary, and indeed all other *new* dictionaries, prefer the pronunciation *rise* and apply it to verb and noun alike.

"J. W. E., Bourbon, Ind.—"In the sentence 'The wages of sin *is* death' should the verb be in the singular or in the plural,—*are*? What is the subject of the sentence?"

In the coupling of singular and plural what number shall the verb take? It couples two sentences—one on either side—the one having a singular nominative and the other a plural. As to which sentence shall be first and which second, there is commonly but little compulsion: it is a matter of choice. But should this choice affect the verb?—"The wages of sin *is* death." "Death *is* the wages of sin." It is merely a matter of taste in forceful diction which nominative shall precede. Yet which is to govern the verb? "What we seek *is* riches;" "Riches *are* what we seek." Probably these two forms of one idea best illustrate the better usage which appears to be that *the verb is dependent upon the nominative which precedes*. But in explanation of the Scriptural phrase, it may be stated that altho the prevailing rule with the translators of the Bible appears to have been to use plural verbs when either nominative was plural (that is, in all such cases); still, "Death," being here that upon which special emphasis is laid and to which attention is particularly drawn, is permitted to govern the verb. Yet, it is by no means certain that the translators of the Bible considered the word *wages* in any other sense than as a singular, equivalent in meaning to *pay* or *reward*. If such was the case then *wages*, being considered a singular, would take a verb also in the singular. The grammatical rule given by Gould Brown is that a "neuter or passive verb between the two nominatives should be made to agree with that which precedes it except when the words are transposed and the proper subject is put after the verb by question or hyperbaton."

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Translated by H. Addington Bruce

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